REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,383—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Stock Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,632 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, on SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

For exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 982 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

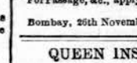
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 16th December 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch and vice both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220	40	
Port Said	400	300	120	Including Wine.
Jaffa	425	320	120	
Beyrout	425	320	120	
Cyprus	500	340	140	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

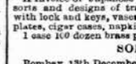
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at D.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

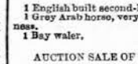


NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.



THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Pangim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

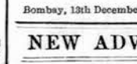
Dock Passage ..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 10th January 1879. First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which are provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. F. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Share Bazar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,553 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



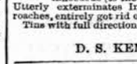
TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it if arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular flaws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter or an inch.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(e) KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Mechven	10th Dec.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	400	W. B. Hall	30th do.
SUMATRA	3438	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Toulin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	30 0	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 26th November 1878. Superintendent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,183

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

A invoice of Japanese lacquered goods consisting of various sorts and designs of trays, sets of round boxes, work boxes with lock and keys, vases, cabinets, dressing cases, fancy card plates, cigar cases, napkin rings, &c., &c.

1 case 100 dozen brass pegs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built second-hand dog cart.
1 Grey Arab horse, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 Bay waler.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GUNS AND RIFLES.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of valuable single and double barrelled breech and muzzle loading central and pin fire guns and rifles by Westly Richard, E. M. Reilly, J. W. Tolley, Blanch, Wilkes, Green, Adams, Manton, Prichard and other eminent makers.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at middle Colaba, the property of Officers mess, 66th Regiment, consisting of dining table in 8 pieces, sideboard, camp tables, round, card, writing, dressing, and washing tables, dining room and easy chairs, sofas, centre ottoman, argand and kerosine lamps, hatstands, cupboards, &c., &c.

The property will be on view at 3 P.M. to-day.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of silver electro plated, wares, such as fancy revolving cruet-frame, with 5, 6, and 7 bottles, egg-frames, toast-rack, butter-pots, sets of tea and coffee services, pickle-frames, sardine and biscuits boxes, preserve pots, ice-buckets, oval and round waiters, salt-cellars, and muffineers, chamber and table candlesticks, spoons and forks &c. &c., also 2 casks, Hink's patent duplex kerosine, hanging, table and wall lamps, 2 cases carriage lamps, whips, reins, bridles, spurs, martingale, horse brushes, razors, scissors, law book, &c.,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell ; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Time with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

D. S. KEMP & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT
CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fined quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1878.

SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
When will be enacted for the second and last time the charming Opera in 2 Acts by Rossini entitled,

IL BARBIERRE DI SIVIGLIA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

BERTHA	Signora Gienolini.	
ROSINA	„	Coy.
IL CONTE ALMAVIVA	„	Signor Macchiavelli.
FIGARO	„	Bergamaschi.
FIORELLO	„	N. N.
DON BARTOLO	„	Cortesi.
BASILIO	„	Salvarani.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST AND PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH DECEMBER,
THE GREAT OPERA
FAUST.

ENGLISH HOTEL, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the centre of all the places of business and near the Railway Stations and Apollo pier.

Terms moderate.
PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Re. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A well-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, quiet in saddle and harness, has been broken in as a charger. Price Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, very handsome and powerful, has been through the riding school, is perfectly quiet and good tempered, has been ridden by a lady. Rs. 1,000.

A Brown Waler Mare, nearly thoroughbred, 8 years, 14-3 high, very fast, quiet to ride, and a splendid Dogcart horse. Rs. 800.

A Nutmeg Grey high caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, very handsome, showy, up to weight and tempered, trots and canters well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good mover. Rs. 1,000.

A Grey Arab Horse, "Shabash," 8 years, 14-1 high, believed sound, perfectly quiet for a lady, and has been a little in harness. Rs. 400.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady ; also a Mail Phaeton in good order, by "Kesterton," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Tariff-cost Rs. 2,500.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th December 1878.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 459 of 1874.

ELIZER ESSOOJEE SANKER, of Bombay, Jew Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, Cross Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY and ABDOOLA MIRALLY DHURUMSEY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Joint Executors of the last Will and Testament of NENBAI, deceased, widow and administratrix of the late VULLIBHOY ALWANI, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Musjid Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, ARAT KIRPALL and MAVJEE KHATOW, also of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, and residing at Vadschegaddy, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of July 1875 it was ordered (*inter alia*) that the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendant, Nenbai, the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand for principal and interest together with simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum until payment and the costs which she might have incurred subsequent to the 27th day of May 1875 including the costs of and incidental to that application, on or before the 27th day of May 1876, but in default of the Plaintiff paying to the said Defendant what should be so due for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid it was ordered that the property hereinafter described should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by public auction.

AND WHEREAS default has been made in payment of the said principal, interest and costs. The property directed to be sold by the said decree is described as follows, that is to say :—

Lot No. 1.

To be sold on the premises at 3-40 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the south side of Musjid Bunder Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 32, and measuring by admeasurement 130 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Nenbai, widow, deceased, on or towards the west by a private passage and beyond that the house hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the north by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and on or towards the south by a private passage and beyond that the house hereinafter thirdly described, and formerly and now in the occupation of Nathoo Shamjee, and which said premises are in the award dated 27th May 1875, made in the above suit, described as follows, that is to say :—

Firstly.—The four boundaries of house No. 34 (now No. 32) are as follow :—Towards the east is the house of Nenbai, widow, of Walibhai Alwani, towards the west is the house No. 32 (now No. 30) of Essoobjee Sullamanjee Sanker, towards the north is the great Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and towards the south is the house No. 33 (now No. 31) of Essoobjee Sullamanjee Sanker and in the sub-district of Mandvie.

Secondly.—The first four boundaries of house No. 32 (now No. 30) are as follows :—Towards the east are a gully and a house belonging to Sufrabai, wife of Essoobjee and Elizer Essoobjee, bearing No. 34 (now No. 32), towards the west is a house belonging to Rahim Alloo, towards the north is the great Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and towards the south is the house No. 10 belonging to Essoobjee Sullamanjee Sanker and in the sub-district of Mandvie.

Thirdly.—The four boundaries of house No. 33 (now No. 31) are as follows :—Towards the east is the house of Mahomed Rowjee, towards the west is the house No. 10 belonging to Essoobjee Sullamanjee, towards the north is the house No. 34 (now No. 32), belonging to Sufrabai, wife of Essoobjee and Elizer Essoobjee towards the South is the house No. 9 (now No. 8) of Essoobjee Sullamanjee Sanker and in the sub-district of Mandvie.

Fourthly.—The four boundaries of house No. 9 (now No. 8 are as follows :—Towards the east is the house of Mahomed Rowjee, towards the west is the Daryasthan Road, towards the north are the houses No. 10 and 33 (now Nos 9 and 31) belonging to Essoobjee Sullamanjee Sanker towards the south are the house and vacant ground of Abajee Avasker and in the sub-district of Mandvie.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON THURSDAY, the 16th day of January 1879, at the time and places abovementioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree dated the 8th day of July 1875, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and the first two Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff or of the first two Defendants, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should neither the said Plaintiff nor the first two Defendants have any saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Defendants, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Abdoola Mirrally Dhurumsey, as such executors as aforesaid, have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, other than the said Defendants ; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the said Defendants to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th day of December 1878.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI,
Attorneys for Defendants.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMATEAUS &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Overland Trunks, made of best japanned canvas ; edges bound with leather, strong iron ribs, copper riveted, strong tumbler lock	27	27	0
	30	30	0
	33	33	0
	36	36	0
An extra strong article, made as above of stout dull japanned canvas, the most durable trunk made	27	30	0
	30	36	0
	33	39	0
	36	42	0
Ladies' Travelling Trunk, made of best japanned canvas, light and very strong. Folding division at end for millinery, moveable tray, and compartment in lid, morocco pocket for papers, strong iron ribs and best brass tumbler lock	38	50	0
	36	58	0
Solid Leather Portmanteau, made of extra stout solid leather, edges turned over with one inch lap, fastened through with brass rivets, and brass clamped covers, buckles and straps of the best quality, strong lever lock. The most durable Portmanteau manufactured	30	100	0
The "Indian Railway Portmanteau," a most useful article for travellers, wide and flat, to fit under seat, made of stout tan flax, edges bound with leather, pocket for papers and pair of outside straps for rug or coat, very light and durable, highly recommended.	22	30	0
	24	34	0
	27	38	0
The "Cabin Bag," a most useful article for a sea journey, opening full size at top and fitted with tray for collars, cravats, &c., made of stout japanned canvas, good brass lock, and iron protecting ribs	24	40	0
	26	45	0
The "Gladstone Bag" a most useful Travelling Bag, very light, strong and capacious made of the best oxhide, first rate locks, and outside straps for rug or overcoat. Nothing better procurable and we only keep this quality	20	39	0
	22	45	0
	24	49	0
The same exactly as the above, in stained brown hide	20	44	0
	22	46	0
	24	49	0

	Inches	Rs.	a.
Black Hide Hand Bags, very useful for papers, &c. enamelled hide, double spring Locks	17	17	0
	19	19	0
Gentlemen's wide mouth Hand Bags, best enamelled hide, lined morocco double action spring lock, The Indian Railway Travellers' Carriage Companion	16	40	0

COURIER OR CASH BAGS.

Made of Stout Tan Flax, bound with leather, fitted with spring lock and shoulder strap passing under bottom for extra security	9	10	0
	12	12	8
	13	13	8
The same make as above brown oxhide, lined leather	12	12	0
	13	13	8
Soiled Linen Bags, made strong stout canvas, iron frame and strong brass lock	5	5	8
	6	6	8
Carpet Bags, strong and useful, lined with holland, brass locks and leather handles	9	8	
Hat cases, In brown leather with scarlet linings Good lock	14	0	
Do made of Tanned Flax, finished in the best style	9	0	
do Air tight Block Tin	12	0	
do do do do to hold 2 Hats	15	0	
The Hat Compedium, made of japanned canvas, movable fittings to allow space for stowing small articles or to be used as a Portmanteau when required	23	0	

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES.

For Uniform, Court or Dress suits, made of extra stout Block Tin strong handles and good locks. The height will allow of their being placed under the seat of a railway carriage	22	24	0
	24	28	0
	26	30	0
Large size, same make as above for packing or storing during the rains and invaluable for Ladies use. These goods are of the best London manufacture and will last for years	27	35	0
	30	42	0
	33	50	0
Portable Travelling Baths, made of strongblock tin, oak-stained. These most useful articles, being fitted with inner baskets, from both a fixth and commodious trunk. Strong locks and outside straps	30	42	0
	33	45	0
	36	50	0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER.

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Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

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PHONOGRAPHS, MICROPHONES AND TELEPHONES SUPPLIED.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCE.

Arrangements can be made for Schools at reduced rates,

TO-NIGHT.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 2
Second „	„ 1
Third „	As. 8
Promenade	„ 4

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS.

REQUIRED 2,000 to 2,500 yards COARSE BLUE SERGE CLOTH as per sample. Immediate delivery Bombay.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, 12th December 1878.

VICE-CONSULATE OF PORTUGAL AT BOMBAY.

PORTUGUESE GUN-BOAT RIO DOURO.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL on board the said vessel will receive TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles.

White Chalk Packing, Tow, Tallow, Iron in Plates and Bars, Soap, Carpets of various colours, Gunpowder, Deal wood Planks, Woollen and Silk stuffs appropriate for door hangings, Table Covers, Oil Carpets for Flooring, Blocks and Pulleys, Canvas Hose for Pumps, Clothing for the Crew, Clasp Knives, Oars from 15 to 17 feet, assorted Nails, Lining for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH DEC. 1878.

THE most noticeable feature in the London commercial telegrams of yesterday's date is the decline in the value of Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours being now quoted at Rs. 74 and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 79½. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight has declined to 1s. 7d.

Consols are firmer, being quoted at 94⅛ against 94⅛ on Tuesday, and French rents have advanced from 112½ to 113.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee was flat at a further decline of 2s. per cwt., Middling Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 90s. per cwt., and Mysore at 72s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Wheat to arrive shows a partial decline of 1s. 6d. per qtr., the tone of the market being dull. Linseed keeps steady at previous rates. Rapeseed is dull and is quoted 1s. per qtr. lower.

The weekly metal quotations are unchanged throughout, viz :—Copper Tile £62, Copper Braziers £68, Yellow Metal 5¼d. to 6d. per lb., and Silesian Spelter £16 15s. per ton.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported dull as is also Cotton in Liverpool. The price for Mid. Orleans has further declined 1-16d. per lb. The prices for Indian descriptions are however unchanged. The day's sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, a fair average quantity all things considered, of which 1,000 bales are Surats. The receipts at the U. S. ports are day by day becoming of more importance, they are steadily increasing, and the deficiency in the total between this season and 1876 diminishing.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 9 cents. per lb., but Futures have again declined 1-16 cent., being quoted at 9 3-16 cents. per lb.

The receipts at the ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	31,000	26,000	29,000
Five days' Receipts	144,000	133,000	125,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,989,000	4,815,000	2,116,000

No allotments were made at the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday, and Bar Silver in consequence is quoted 1-16d. higher. We believe, however, that the advance is quite nominal, and that at 50 1-16d. per oz. there are few if any buyers.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened with a somewhat steadier feeling, the Banks quoting 1-16th higher for their buying rates, and being willing to draw at three and six months' sight at a similar advance. For demand drafts there have been no sellers above yesterday's quotation of 1s. 7 1-16d. per rupee throughout the day, and towards the close yesterday's rates were the best procurable for bills at longer usance. In House Paper, although nominally 1-16th higher, there are very few bills maturing, and for January-February delivery we hear of sales at our yesterday's quotations. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight...	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¼d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	2 09...	,,

On Calcutta no transactions are reported, and rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains very quiet at about previous quotations. We call Fours Rs. 94, and the New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan Rs. 99½.

The SHARE MARKET keeps very quiet, but the feeling is somewhat steadier to-day. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 845. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Broach Mills have declined to Rs. 15, Colabas to Rs. 575, and Dhurumseys to Rs. 675. Flemings have advanced to Rs. 365, Great Easterns to Rs. 990, and Nurseys to Rs. 260 per share.

In COTTON the reported transactions are still on the smallest possible scale. Of new Crop there are only a few sample lots in the market and for these holders are asking extreme rates; there are no sellers in Bombay for forward delivery at the rates current last week, notwithstanding the increased depression in Liverpool, as up-country dealers are refusing to contract. The market in Liverpool opened this morning unchanged, with sales probably 8,000 bales.

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-6 per cent., and Rapeseed is unaltered at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 7 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are dull and nominally unchanged. By steamer for Liverpool we still quote 15s. per ton ready and £2 per ton for early January shipment. For the Mediterranean ports there is some enquiry at low rates.

PIECE GOODS are only in very moderate request at about previous prices.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th December 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,745	0	0
Merchandize	1,05,969	0	0
Other Receipts	700	0	0
Telegraph	480	0	0
Total Rs... ...	1,56,914	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1877.

Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,564	0	0
Merchandize	1,05,768	0	0
Other Receipts	5,000	0	0
Telegraph	483	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,58,815	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	1,901	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP SUSSEX, 1,304 tons, Captain H. Stap, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE SHIP MELPOMENE, 1,208 tons, Captain R. Leach, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Middleboro 15th Aug. with the following cargo :—500 casks slum, 313 tons coals, and packages of bridge iron work. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with the following passengers :—Nabob Koorshad Jaha and 25 followers, and 105 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Goa with 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Sub-Lieut Whateley, 2nd Lieut G. R. C. Westropp, Surg Major W. E. Cotes, Lieut Smith, Mr. T. H. Bendell, Lieut C. V. B. Kupen, Col. C. A. Green, Major W. A. Frampton, Mr. Munchérjee N. Pathee, and Mr. Mechades. For Bussorah Mr. John V. Stevens; and 52 deck passengers for Gulf ports.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, which arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo :—27 packages color and paint, 218 packages piecegoods, 1 case umbrellas, 9 packages glassware, 134 cases glass beads, 437 cases fruits, 2 cases gold thread, 8 bales twist, 6 packages potatoes, 9 cases provisions, 11 cases climax cures, 624 tons coals, 19 cases saffron, 6 cases tobacco, 5 boxes specie, 7 packages almonds, and many packages merchandise.

THE P. and O. Co's S. S. GOWALIOR, 2,732 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from China, with the following cargo :—From Shanghai.—5 boxes gold, 1 box silk piece goods, 41 chests silk, and 156 chests tea. From Yakohama—3 cases Japanware. From Honkong—275 chests tea, 53 boxes silk piece goods, 136 cases glass bangles, 20 cases glass beads, 1,362 bags sugar, 2 boxes gold coins, 3 boxes gold leaves, 1 box silver coins, 1 box specie, 199 cases cassia, 5 cases vermillion, 12 bundles mats, 1 case white copper, 15 cases Chinaware, 186 boxes preserves, 2 cases cigars, 403 chests silk, 35 cases China roots, 15 cases brass nails, and 1,519 ingots copper. From Penang—2 packages nutmegs, and 50 slabs tin. From Singapore—19 cases benjamin, 36 cases lac, 4 packages nutmegs, 5 cases mace, 248 bags sago, 9 packages sundries, 2 cases cigars, 99 bags tapioca, 12 bags betelnuts, 5 cases campher. From Calcutta—10 packages nutmegs, 4 bags long pepper, and 5 cases mace. From Galle—90 bags betelnuts.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Melpomene	Leach	Middlesbro, Aug 15.
12	Mula (s)	Doert	Cutch, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Pearl (s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Socotra (s)	Starratt	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Mula (s)	Doert	Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Alabama, Humphries, to Goa.

Ship Sussex, Stap, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.

Brig Amizade, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
7	Goshawk	Leslie	Bombay, Oct 22.
	City of Bombay	Sowells	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Golden Russet	Richardson ...	Mauritius, Oct 28.
8	Afghan (s)	Hunt	Bombay, Nov 25.
	Merseyshire	Dawson	Liverpool, Aug 15.
	Dalgetty Singh	Owen	Liverpool, Aug 13.
	Sandhurst	Pearse	Bombay, Nov 1.
	Marianna	Jacquier	Saigon, Nov 1.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.—Steamers Chusan and Paladin. Schooner Constance.

Dec. 8.—Steamers Euphrates, Lord of the Isles, and Ngapoota.

Ship Achilles.

PASSENGERS.

Per Goshawk.—Mrs and Mrs Leslie.

Per Duleep Singh.—Mrs Owen.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Duleep Singh—Ship Golden Fleece in Lat 4-43 S, Long 91 27 E, from Algoa Bay to Calcutta.

By Afghan—Syria of London, Marshall Keith, all well, Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Dorunda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
10	Asia (s)	.....	Navarastam.
	Africa (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	James Aikin	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
10	Pemba (s)	.....	Calcutta & N P.

A D E N.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.		
20	City of Valparaiso, ss, Brucklund, from Cardiff.		
23	Abyssinia, ss, Nailer, from Zanzibar.		
24	Golden Horn, ss, Valder, from Newcastle.		
24	Annandale, ss, Sanderson, from W Hartlepool.		
27	Simla, ss, Franks, from London.		
27	Shoaylayoung, ss, Hounsell, from Greenock.		
28	Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from London.		
28	Merkara, ss, Withers, from Calcutta.		
28	Patna, ss, Thomson, from Kurrachee.		
28	Burmah, ss, Allen, from Bombay.		
29	Leon, ss, Arana, from Liverpool.		
30	Peshawar, ss, White, from Calcutta.		
30	Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.		
Dec.	2	Samarang, No 8 S H, Dirkur, from Glasgow.	
	2	Bokhara, ss, Orman, from Bombay.	
	2	Reina Mercedes, ss, Munitiz, from Manilla.	
	3	Albert S Tug, ss, Freebody, from Falmouth.	
	3	Castore, ss, Lucioli, from Trieste.	
	4	Poonah, ss, Angove, from London.	

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
28	Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.		
28	Merkara, ss, Withers, to London.		
29	Abyssinia, ss, Nailer, to Bombay.		
29	Annandale, ss, Sanderson, to Bussorah.		
29	Simla, ss, Franks, to Kurrachee.		
29	Leon, ss, Arana, to Manilla.		
30	City of Valparaiso, ss, Brucklund, to Jeddah.		
30	Shoaysoung, ss, Hounsell, to Rangoon.		
30	Patna, ss, Thomson, to London.		
30	Peshawar, ss, White, to London.		
Dec.	1	Burmah, ss, Allen, to Zanzibar.	
	1	Irrawaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.	
	2	Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.	
	2	Bokhara, ss, Orman, to Venice.	
	2	Reina Mercedes, ss, Monitiz, to Liverpool.	
	4	Golden Horn, ss, Valder, to Calcutta.	
	4	Samarang, No 8 S H, Dirkur, to Batavia.	
	4	Albert S Tug, ss, Freebody, to Bassein.	
	4	Castore, ss, Lucioli, to Bombay.	
	4	Poonah, ss, Angove, to Calcutta.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—35 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—26 cases brass sheets, P S Pochajee; 1 case hardware, Abdoolally Sheikdom.

Mongolia s—10 cases still hock and 10 cases champagne, The C Bank of I A and China.

Japanese s—38 cases oilmanstore, Allybhoy Goolamhoosein; 65 cases whiskey and 35 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alabama s—125 cwts bones, Meetha Munjee; 15 bales hemp Lalljee Narranjee; 6 bales wool, Lalljee Mopjee; 80 bales wool, Lalljee Narranjee; 82 bales hemp, Khutoor Muthoora; 201 cwts coir yarn, Goorjee Natha.

Trimeria s—500 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 cwts B horns, Mitha Munjee; 5 bales cotton, Stewart L Macnaghten.

FOR LONDON.

Wenlock—22 cwts indigo, Khulfanbhoy Domanee; 8 cases peacock feather, Munjee Allana.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—29 packages silk, 10 packages skins, 15,049 packages tea, 97 bales wool, 77 packages shells, and 20 packages silk waste, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—2½ bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Auglia s—200 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Trinacria s—50 tons old iron, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—75 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

Cyenus s—101 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khayraze.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 11th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·873
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·68
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	70·0
General Direction of Wind.....NNE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 13.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GARTH.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

366-78—Prescot and W—Rubin Dawood, otherwise Rubin David vs Dwarkadass Vussonjee and others—Crairie, L and O.

367-78—Macfarlane and G—Casidhas Premjiwandass vs Mooljee Purshotum and another—Craigie, L and O.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Kessowjee Megjee vs Jugjiwan Kullian and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

303-78—J C Cama—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kasru and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

308-78—Chalk and W—Soorjee Jewandass and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Heard, C and L.

365-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Essa Khakee vs Nursey Boorjee.

361-78—Tyabjee and S—Tokersey Futtaychund vs Vurdman Panachund and another—Craigie, L and O.

387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxumonjee and another—Venayekrao H.

354-78—In person—Mirdilhur Cutchoo vs Cuthoodin bin Mahomed Hoosein &c—In person.

370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Consent Decrees.

485-78—A F Turner—Rai Succoo alias Gitta vs Bundoo Rambhawoo—Macfarlane and G.

From Commissioner's List.

330-70—Lynch and T—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia—In person—Part heard.

Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdhurlaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdhurlaljee Govindraijee Mahraj—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Prendergast, Surg, in duty, from Poona.
Hatch, Major Genl, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Smyth, Captain, R A, on duty, from England.
Bunbury, Lieut, R A, on duty, from England.
Light, Col, R H A, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Alexander, Lieut, 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

DECEMBER 12.

Green, Col, Staff, on duty, to Sukkur.
James, Major, Prince of Wales Own Grenadiers, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
McCausland, Lieut Col, 11th Regt, to join, to Poona.
Frampton, Major, 30th Regt, to join, to Quetta.
Cotes, Surg Major, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon Major J Kelly, M D, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, to antedipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The following officiative appointments are made :—

I.—Brigadier General W W Barry, C B, to officiate on the Divi isional Staff, vice Major General Primrose, C S I, proceeding on service.

II.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) A B Little, Staff Corps, to officiate on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, vice Brigadier General Pearse, C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, proceeding on service.

III.—Captain T Harries, 66th Foot (Adjutant, Deolali Depot), to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Captain A B Stopford, proceeding on service.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut Hay, 1st Bombay Lancers.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut Morton, 2nd Bombay Fusiliers, in medical charge, 20th N I.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Surgeon-Major D S Macfarlane, Captain H F Heath, Staff Corps. Major G C Hogg, Cavalry. Captain J A Rowlandson, Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence for the period specified :—Major H W Harris, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

The following order is confirmed :—Poona Station Order, dated 2nd Dec, directing Captain Hume, 11th N I, to perform the duties of Brigade Major in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, vice Major Barnett, proceeding on leave.

The following promotion is made in the P W Department :—Sergeant J Whelan to be Sub-Conductor, from the 16th Nov, vice Sub-Conductor Pritchard, deceased.

The following appointments are made :—

I.—Lieut-Colonel Hicks, Assistant Adjutant General of Division, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, during the absence of Colonel Green, proceeding on service.

II.—Major Lloyd, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Belgaum District, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of Division, in succession to Lieut-Colonel Hicks.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1878.

The Rev C W Hume, M A, having been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with special allotment to the Diocese of Lahore, is appointed to act as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee from the 16th Nov. the date of his arrival at that station, until further orders.

The Rev T H Greig, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is appointed to officiate at Bombay.

The Rev J H Mackay, M A, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is appointed to officiate at Poona.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification in this department, dated 4th instant, Surgeon A Dane, M B, is appointed to act as Residency Surgeon, Baroda, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H Atkins, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon S M Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerauda, Central Jail, is appointed to be Superintendent also of the Poona City Jail and Juvenile Prison, in addition to his other duties.

Major T Truman is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Poona during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Britton, or until further orders. Major Truman is, while acting as Cantonment Magistrate at Poona, invested with civil jurisdiction in the Poona District under Act III of 1859, Section I.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr William Adams, or until further orders :—Mr H Birdwood to act pro tem Commissioner for taking Affidavits) to act for Mr Adams as Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Clerk to the Hon the Chief Justice, and Second Commissioner for taking Affidavits; Mr Manjli N Banaji to act for Mr Britton Third Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

In supersession of Government Notification, dated the 30th ultimo, Surgeon A Dane, M B, is appointed to act during Dr. Atkins' absence, or until further orders, as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, in addition to his other duties.

Mr Dane is also appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Baroda District, to enable him to dispose of Railway cases arising between the Mahi River and the Palej Station inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon A Dane to act as Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Atmaram Pandurung, Esq, G G M C, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be entered upon from the 20th December 1878.

Atmaram Pandurung, Esq, G G M C, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil side only.

Mr H M Birdwood, Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty with the period of his leave.

Mr C B Izon, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr W Wedderburn, C S, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr Blackwell, Head Accountant to the Collector of Hyderabad is appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector of Shikarpur.

Mr Willaume, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr G G Turner to be Assistant Collector and Acting Second Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad.

Major J G McIlae is confirmed in the appointment of Conservator of Forests in Sind, vice Mr J McLeod Campbell, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieut J H Sadler, Acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, passed the prescribed examination in Gujarati on the 23rd ultimo.

Captain E L Marryat, RE, having returned to duty, to be Temporary Executive Engineer, Second Grade, from the 21st Nov :—

The following reversions will take effect from the same date :—Mr Lambert to revert to temporary Executive Engineer, Third Grade. Mr Single to revert to temporary Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade. Mr Bhat to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade. Mr Pritamdass Chadanani to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr Single, Executive Engineer, Begari Division, has passed an examination in the Sindhi language according to the rules prescribed in Chapter D. of the Public Works Code.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

1. Sub-Lieut J. H. Bedford of D. Company, having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the same is accepted, subject to the approval of Government.

2. The Commandant cannot allow Sub-Lieut Bedford to leave the Corps without placing on record the high appreciation in which he has been held by his brother officers, and the members of D. Company to which he belonged—an appreciation in which the Commandant fully concurs; and he joins with Captain Tennent of the Company he commands in the expression of regret with which Lieutenant Bedford's resignation has been received by them.

3. Captain Tennent will be good enough to take the necessary steps for the election of a successor to Sub-Lieut Bedford with as little delay as possible.

4. Officers and Serjeants are reminded that Classes are being held daily at 6 p. m. by the Adjutant at Head Quarters.

5. Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday at 4-45 p.m. as usual. Full Dress.

By order,
T. DUNNE, Lt. and Adjt.,
B. V. Rifle Corps.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord PROVOST of Glasgow on November 4 :—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in consequence of the stoppage of stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency :

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub-"scribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

THACKER—November 18th, at London, the wife of Walter Thacker, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

DEAN-PITT—BIRDWOOD—December 10th, at Mahableshwar, by the Rev. J. Blunt, M.A., Chaplain of Satara, Douglas Charles Dean-Pitt, Lieutenant R. A., A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay, third son of Colonel Dean-Pitt, C.B., to Alice Antoinette, fourth daughter of General Birdwood, Puckle-church, Gloucestershire.

MACNAGHTEN—GARSTIN—December 11th, at Pygumbapore Factory, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson, Stewart L. Macnaghten of Bombay, to Caroline Matilda, daughter of the late Rev. C. Garstin, of Drumballyroney Glebe, Co. Down, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIXON—December 5th, at Landour, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T F Dixon, Commandant, H. M.'s 39th Regiment, of a son.

EXSHAW—December 4th, at Nugwah, Sarun, the wife of George W. Exshaw, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORBYN—WHITE—December 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Shahpur, by the Rev. J. Lapsley, Chaplain of Jhelum, Major E. C. Corbyn, B.C S., Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, Punjab, to Margaret, second daughter of John Lockhart White, Esq., of Glasgow.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

CAN it be possible that Lord Beaconsfield has made another secret agreement with Russia, and that the plan of campaign against the Amir of Kabul, which has puzzled experts, has been dictated by political rather than military considerations? One cannot help suspecting that the proposed new frontier line may have been communicated to the Russian Government, and assurances given that the British troops would not advance beyond certain fixed points, in order to induce Russia to renounce on her part for the moment all complicity with the Amir and profess the most friendly regard for England. Lord Beaconsfield never speaks rashly,—even his wildest sallies being carefully premeditated,—and it cannot have been without a set purpose that he paraded on Tuesday evening the new alliance between England and Russia and denounced poor Shere Ali as the sole disturber of the peace of the world. As the chief grievance alleged against the Amir in Lord Cranbrook's despatch is that he received, "at a critical period, envoys "of a Power which at the moment might be "regarded as making its advances with objects "not friendly to the British Government," it is obvious that the acceptance by England of Russian explanations regarding this mission as perfectly satisfactory takes away the foundation of the English *casus belli* against the Amir, and affords an excuse for bringing the Afghan war to a hasty termination. We shall not, therefore, be at all surprised to hear that the Viceroy has been instructed to open negotiations with the Amir, who has sent an envoy to Jellalabad to sue for peace. The rigid silence maintained by the Government during the last two or three days as to the proceedings of the several columns seems to indicate that diplomacy is again active.

THE spectacle presented to the world by our public men at home is at this moment anything but edifying. We have Lord Beaconsfield disdainful of every one and everything but his own genius—in which, by the way, there is a shaken confidence; and we have Mr. Gladstone, like Solomon Eagle of old, announcing from the housetops the downfall of the Empire. Lesser lights, Liberal and Conservative, have ceased to devote much attention to great questions of national interest since personal squabbles and the "virtuous poor" have absorbed much more than their leisure, and altogether we might imagine ourselves under a Commune with Commune orators speaking, if it were not for the Premier's frequent references to the throne. We wonder what the people of India, and that unlucky sovereign, Shere Ali, think of all this? The latter seems to be skilful in the ambiguous and fatalistic language of Oriental correspondence, and may possibly agree with Mr. Gladstone, but only on the principle that a house divided against itself cannot stand. As for the Vernacular Press, if that press is to be taken as representing native public opinion, then native opinion, aghast like Shere Ali before the incomprehensible, has, for the present, at any rate, put its trust in Providence. There is, indeed, nothing else for native or any other opinion to do but to place it there. When an ex-Prime Minister, a remarkably long-headed man, and a man familiar with many Cabinet secrets unknown to the public, boldly and loudly proclaims the immediate downfall of the Empire, there is scarcely anything to do but betake oneself to the consolations of Oriental philosophy. It is written, Heaven's will be done. That is about the only response India can give Mr. Gladstone.

But if our public men in England, who may also be called our public men in India, are under the impression that their party quarrels and party speeches find an echo here, they are mistaken. The only impression these wranglings produce in India is one of intense disgust. At a moment when our troops are actually invading the enemy's country, and the prospects of a winter campaign are almost as low as zero, it is simply disgusting to hear of the first men in England nearly forgetting our armies, and what those armies are about, in their contemptible anxiety to fix blame one on another. In effect, the blame of the present war—or we should say the *war's necessity*—dates back to 1873 when all England was temporarily excited about the Russian expedition to Khiva, but as quickly lulled into false security again by Prince Gortschakoff's address and our Foreign Secretary's credulity. Many of us can remember the anger with which the first news of the expedition to Khiva was received. It was a happy inspiration of the nation that this expedition would lead to future troubles; but as usual Russian diplomacy was too much for us, and when Gortschakoff explained that the object of the expedition was one of simple humanity, to abolish slavery in fact, the Russians were loudly praised, and wished Godspeed—not this time by Mr. Lowe but by the nation—on their noble civilising mission. Englishmen were befooled. Who made fools of them; Liberals or Conservatives, this leader or that? If the truth must be told, and the blame affixed, we should say that Englishmen made fools of themselves. Prince Gortschakoff, knowing their weak point, played upon it, and it is almost beside the question to say that the Foreign Secretary of the period was either too dull to perceive the Russian game, or too pacific to make it known. Reading the Khivan expedition by the light of recent events, it is evident that it was only part of the Russian policy to give England her hands full in India, just as the later Russian mission to Kabul is also a step in the same policy. But the nation would do more acknowledge the Khivan fact than the Afghan fact, and the people of England have themselves to thank if the Afghan war was evolved from their stupidity. Certainly, we may blame Conservative public men and Liberal public men as representatives of the people, but there is no use disguising the truth that it is the people of England who are at the bottom of the whole *fiasco*.

Instead of wrangling and trying to court popularity by taking the blame off the public shoulders, and then fixing it on a man or a party, our public men should try to make the best of the business and exert themselves to carry this war to a successful and eventful issue. The war is no unmixed evil. It is plain that with Russia's game now disclosed we could not have remained contented with the old frontier. Somehow or other the frontier would have had to be amended and the easiest way of rectifying the line was by war. Perhaps *the only way*, because Shere Ali would probably rather lose his eyes than such strategical positions as the Government of India will most likely demand of him. But it is impossible to conceal the fact that the mode in vogue is not the one to carry a war to an eventful issue. Divided councils, recriminations, lugubrious prophecies, and dispiriting speeches do not precisely make up the stimulu we should expect to have from England in this crisis. It is much to be feared that the fatality that hangs over Afghanistan will have to be recorded in our history again, if Mr. Gladstone, with others of both parties, continue in their present temper to the end of the war, and have then any voice in the compensations to be made for it. Nothing would reconcile us to the idea of this war of a mistaken policy but its absolute necessity. There are significant speeches and writings from England, however, to cause us to think that the fruits of this struggle may be draggled in a gutter of sentiment. How, we should like to know, is Mr. Gladstone to reconcile his doleful prophecy with the triumphal rectification of the frontier? He is an honest man, and can scarcely swallow that pill without a grimace. But how indeed are England and India ever to arrive at any satisfactory termination to hostilities, and the end of the Russian "invasion" theory together, unless parties sink their strife in patriotism and go ahead as one? There can be no question about all this party feeling at home embarrassing the Government in India. And presently, when native public opinion begins to comprehend that there is as strong a party in favour of peace at home as there is in favour of war, the effect produced on India and the whole East will be far from beneficial. It is, we fear, of not much use to remonstrate with angry party men upon their foolishness; nevertheless, we would fain indicate, so far as we can, the disgust with which this unpatriotic spirit now complained of is received in India. Here, we can assure our readers in England, the opinion of Englishmen on the war is undivided; not because everyone has approved of the war, or what led up to it, but because it is felt to be something more even than a contest with a formidable Afghan chief; it promises a contest with Russia. In India, where party feeling does not distract men from carefully weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the whole business, the sentiment is much like the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE AMIR'S REPLY TO THE ULTIMATUM.

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The following is the translation of the Amir's reply to the *ultimatum* dated the 10th Nov. :—

Be it known to your Excellency, that I have received and read from beginning to end the friendly letter which your Excellency has sent in reply to the letter I despatched by the Nawab Ghulam Hassan Khan, with regard to the expressions used by your Excellency in the beginning of our letter referring to the friendly character of the Mission and the good-will of the British Government. I leave it to your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted, to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon good-will if it be evidenced by words only, but if, on the other hand, good-will really consists of deeds and actions, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes that have been expressed, and the proposals that have been made by British officials during the last few years to officials of this God-granted Government—proposals which from their nature it was impossible for them to comply with. One of these proposals referred to my undutiful son, the ill-starred wretch Muhammad Yakub Khan, and was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British Agent then residing in Kabul. It was written in that letter that if the said Yakub Khan be released and set at liberty our friendship with the Afghan Government will be firmly cemented, but that otherwise it will not. There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature, which contain no evidence of good-will, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God granted Government, with regard to my refusal to receive the British Mission.

Your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government. I assure your Excellency that, on the contrary, the officials of this God-granted Government, in repulsing the Mission, were not influenced by any hostile or inimical feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered, but they were afraid that the independence of this Government might be affected by the arrival of the Mission, and that the friendship which has now existed between the two Governments for several years might be annihilated. A paragraph in your Excellency's letter corroborates the statement which they have made to this Government.

The feelings of apprehension which were aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a Mission to Kabul, before the Mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawur, have subsequently been fully justified by the statement in your Excellency's letter, that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes who acted as guides to the Mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation to them for any loss they might have suffered; and that if at any time those tribes should meet with ill-treatment at my hands, the British Government would at once take steps to protect them. Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had the object of the Mission been really friendly, and not force or threats of violence used, the Mission would, as a matter of course, have been allowed a free passage, as such Missions are customary and of frequent occurrence between allied States.

I am now sincerely stating my own feeling when I say, that this Government has maintained and always will maintain the former friendship which existed between the two Governments, and cherishes no feelings of hostility and opposition towards the British Government. It is also incumbent upon the officials of the British Government that out of respect and consideration for the greatness and eminence of their own Government, they should not consent to inflict any injury upon their well-disposed neighbours, and to impose the burden of grievous troubles upon the shoulders of their sincere friends; but, on the contrary, they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed towards this God-granted Government in order that the relations between the two Governments may remain on the same footing as before. And if, in accordance with the custom of allied States, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporary Mission to this country with a small escort not exceeding twenty or thirty men, similar to that which attended the Russian Mission, this servant of God will not oppose its progress.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL-CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S COLUMN.

CAMP, THRO' QUETTA, Dec. 12, Noon.

The head-quarters march to-day from Haikalzai towards Kojuck. The E 4 Battery has joined. Reports are current that reinforcements which left Herat have arrived at Kandahar, including a contingent of Turkoman cavalry. Major Sandeman and escort penetrated to Kojuck, but saw no enemy.

The postal arrangements of this column are exceedingly bad, none having been organized properly.

CAMP, THRO' QUETTA, Dec. 12, 4-15 P.M.

There appears to be foundation for the rumour respecting the arrival of Heratees at Kandahar. Our force is now concentrating in the vicinity of the Kojuck Pass which is being occupied. A soldier of the 70th was stabbed yesterday by a Kandaharee Mecca pilgrim he was ordering out of camp. A summary court martial is being heard. The soldier is not badly wounded. Future telegrams will be subjected to supervision at the Headquarters of the Force.

NEWS FROM THE KHYBER PASS.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 11.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram :—All quiet and satisfactory in the Khyber Pass, due perhaps to the Eed festival which the tribes are celebrating; but probably Major Cavagnari's efforts have had the best effect. The report is untrue of Mahomed Shah Khan, the Mohmund chief, deserting us; he is said to be active and willing to do all he can to keep the tribe quiet.

The weather is fine.

The Afghan prisoners are being sent to their homes in batches of 25 each, with two rupees, food, and a blanket. They are much pleased with their treatment, which it is expected will have a healthy influence on their kinsmen on reaching home.

It is rumoured that a durbar will shortly be held at Daka, and all in the locality will be invited.

RAID BY AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, Dec 12.

Some grass-cutters under a guard of sowars were surprised by some Afridis to the south of Ali Musjid and three of the grass-cutters and a sowar were killed, the rest escaping. A party of Guides went in pursuit, but failed to catch the marauders. The telegraph wire between Hurree Sing's Fort and Jamrud was cut last night.

DAKA, THRO' JAMRUD, Dec 12.

On Tuesday the village of Chunarah, west of Landi-Khana, was burnt. This village belonged to the Afridis who on Sunday killed three grass-cutters and one cavalry guide, and who mutilated the body of the guide.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MALDON ELECTION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

At the Maldon election the Liberal candidate has been returned by a large majority.

EXPECTED ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is expected to adjourn on the 17th instant.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates, which leaves to-morrow, takes out extensive drafts for India.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.

The Minister of the Interior has resigned and has been succeeded by Count Makoff. Other modifications of the Ministry are expected to take place.

ROME, Dec. 11.

The Chamber of Deputies has negatived a vote of want confidence in the Ministry.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad to the effect that the recent change of Ministry was made in order to arrange to bring rigorous measures to bear on its internal difficulties, and, pending questions of foreign policy, to fulfil its treaty obligations.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Consols closed at 94¼, being a rise of ¼ on the previous day's quotation.

CHARGE OF THREATENING THE LIFE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

To-day at Bow Street a Frenchman was charged with sending letters to the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department and to the British Ambassador at Paris, in which he threatened to shoot Her Majesty the Queen.

THE INCREASE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

The Cavalry Regiments of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force will be increased by 16 sabres per troop. The Infantry battalions will be increased by 25 men per company. This increase is applicable to the Madras and the Bombay regiments composing the force under command of General Primrose.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 12.

The s. s. Malwa, with the outward English Mails of the 29th ultimo, left for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Dec. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Assyria, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 11, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113
Bar Silver	50 1-16

Departure.—Benarty.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 12, 6-12 P.M.

Mail Steamer Poona, from Suez, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 7 11-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 7¾d.	"
Francs 3 " "	...2 09.	"

We understand that the Government of India have sanctioned a revision of the superior accounts establishment of the Public Works Department. The effect of this revision, the increased cost of which will be Rs. 1,450 a month, will be to reduce the number of examiners and deputy examiners by two and one respectively, and to increase the number of assistant examiners by six, thus providing for the additional staff required for the Dhond and Manmad and Punjab Northern State Railways.

The following figures, taken from the Budget Estimates of the Forest Department throughout India for 1878-79, will show the steady and satisfactory progress which this branch of the administration continues to make :—The receipts for 1876-77, the last year of the actuals, amounted to Rs. 67,05,084; the regular estimate gives the sum of Rs. 69,06,000 for 1877-78; while for the year of the Budget Estimate the aggregate amounts to Rs. 75,78,000. For the same three years the charges amount to Rs. 46,58,742, Rs. 47,58,000, and Rs. 51,14,000 respectively, the result being a surplus in each year rising from Rs. 20,46,342 in 1876-77 to Rs. 21,48,000 in 1877-78, and to Rs. 24,64,000 in 1878-79.

The Oriental Congress have passed a resolution urging the publication of the second volume of Professor Blochmann's translation of the "Ain-i-Akbari." The Secretary of State has requested that the matter may be referred to the council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with whom it appears that the publication of the work rests.

Lord Lawrence denies that the Frontier policy he supported while he was Governor General of India was his. It was that of the Government of England from first to last, enunciated by and through successive Governors-General of India since Lord Ellenborough's time. Moreover, it was a policy of inactivity, and still less of indifference and supineness.

On the contrary, the frontier officers in the Punjab at all times were vigilant and careful as to what was going on along the border. They received the leading men and even the lowest members of these tribes with courtesy and kindness; they afforded them the hospitality which custom and good feeling suggested; and on every occasion of service of the smallest value gave them suitable presents. Such men as the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh James, General John Becher, Major-General Reynell Taylor, Lieutenant-General Sir G. Lawrence, General John Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, Sir Harry Lumsden, Lieutenant-General Abbot, the late Captain R. Adams, and last, not least, Brigadier-General John Nicholson were models of frontier officers, good administrators, and able soldiers—men who devoted their health and even their lives to their duty. It is a grief and pain to me when I find that the labours and services of such men are disparaged and set aside, even by implication. In like manner, I am not aware that any description of my relations with the Ameers of Cabul, when fairly considered, can be truthfully described as showing carelessness and indifference, or a desire to isolate our officers from the Afghans. I treated, and desired our officers to treat, them in accordance with the policy dictated by our superiors—that is to say, by the Governors-General under whom we served. When we thought that any portion of their instructions were not suited to the particular circumstances of the frontier, we made representations accordingly; but in all cases acted in obedience to the orders we from time to time received. In like manner, when I was Governor-General, I worked in communication with the different Secretaries of State for India under whom I had the honour to serve, and while freely giving my opinion from time to time, as my judgment and experience suggested, I carried out the instructions finally conveyed to me. The broad policy of the period to which I allude from first to last was that of conciliation, combined with a resolute defence of the border.

One of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—objections which Lord Lawrence has to the rectification of the frontier—which he understands to mean taking a further portion of Afghan territory and annexing it to our possessions—is, he says, based on political and moral grounds. The greatest captain of modern times is said to have affirmed that even in war the moral as compared with the military side was three to one, and, without affirming this to be the case, political and moral considerations ought to be deemed of the greatest weight. As time rolls on, when the desolation caused by war has been long obliterated, the passions which a sense of wrong have aroused do not cease to burn, but pass on from one generation to another. The Afghan people will never cease to resist as long as they have a hope of success, and when beaten down they have that kind of elasticity which will ever lead them to renew the struggle whenever opportunity of so doing may occur. We want them as friends and not as enemies; and however disagreeable to our pride and self-esteem, we must "try back," and endeavour to adopt a wiser policy. In conclusion, Lord Lawrence refers to the expenses of an invasion of Afghanistan, which must, he says, be enormous, and he for one does not believe that the people of England will endure them, while the inhabitants of India are already taxed beyond the public burdens which they ought to bear, and to increase the taxation must have a tendency to render the masses of the people almost desperate. "Is this," he asks, "the time for spending millions of money in a war for which we cannot even produce a reasonable pretext?—for a war, the evidence for which we are ashamed to produce?"

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Khyber Pass Column thus describes the attack on one of the enemy's outposts at Ali Musjid, in which Major Birch and Lieut. Fitzgerald were killed :—If the army had made a determined stand it would probably have taken half-a-dozen regiments, with Europeans in the rear, to effect a capture of this important position. Who ordered the 14th Sikhs and the 27th N. I. to penetrate up the hill, right on to the natural glacis of so strongly fortified a post, no one, as I said before, appears to know. The men were entirely unsupported, and being as well scattered over a large extent of most difficult ground, they became somewhat disorganized. It was then that an officer of the 14th Sikhs, who was in advance of the rest and in very close proximity to the enemy was slightly wounded, and looking back to Major Birch who was in advance of a small party of his sepoys cried "If you do not help me, I'm done for!" Major Birch, with that characteristic valour which distinguished him in the mutiny, immediately drew his sword, and calling to his men, rushed impetuously forward, but his progress was arrested by a wound in the lower part of his body—I believe in his thigh—and a second bullet struck with tremendous violence on a locket worn on his left breast, and drove it into his heart, and he instantly fell. He had no sooner fallen than Lieutenant FitzGerald of the same regiment, who was also on the spot, and to whom fear was a feeling unknown, immediately sallied out with his orderly to recover the body of his commanding officer. He had hardly advanced, when he was wounded in the arm, but with the exclamation "Oh, that's nothing!" he proceeded to convey Major Birch to the slight shelter of a rock or of a low thorny bush, I know not which. At that moment, according to the testimony of the native officers who saw the occurrence, he was wounded a second time in the thigh and fell. He then drew a soldier knife and was struck with sword. It is remarkable, but it has been stated as a fact, that both the halt and the retire had been sounded some time before these events occurred, but all accounts from those immediately concerned under the works of the enemy agree that neither one nor the other was heard by either Birch or FitzGerald, or by any one with them.

The *Englishman* :—It is of course not impossible that the success already achieved may bring Shere Ali to his senses, though he must have been very far from that condition when he wrote the contemptuous reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum. That document does indeed indicate the dawning of a conviction that ultimate complete defeat is, in the absence of external aid, a foregone conclusion, but the concession actually offered is limited to a minimum, and not only is all word of apology wanting, but recrimination occupies its place. Should an ample apology be submitted, and promises of a fuller concession be held out by the Amir, between this and the spring, it is probable that the war may not be renewed. But even in this case, it is to be expected that the Government of India would insist on the definitive treaty being concluded at Kabul in the presence of an imposing force. Now that war has once been entered on, nothing short of this would sufficiently vindicate our prestige, or afford a satisfactory guarantee for the future good conduct of the Amir. For our own part we doubt the probability of the Amir throwing up his cards so soon. He will probably delay that complete surrender which his acceptance of our terms would involve, till we are at the very gates of Kabul, or at all events till the last of the Passes has been crossed by our troops. In the meantime he will, no doubt, try hard to draw us into a higgling bargain, a process which we trust the Government of India will firmly decline to enter upon.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Daily News* both published second editions on Nov. 22, containing telegrams from their special correspondents about the attack on Ali Musjid; and the *Daily News*, in a third edition, announced briefly the abandonment of the fort by the Afghans on the morning of the 22nd. The telegrams sent by Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robinson are, owing no doubt to the great cost of telegraphing between India and England, short and meagre; and neither correspondent describes the withdrawal of the 27th N. I. from their advanced position, or mentions the deaths of Major Birch and Captain Fitzgerald. As, however, our readers may be curious to see Mr. Forbes's account of this affair, we subjoin it :—

KHYBER PASS, Thursday Afternoon.

At daybreak to-day General Browne stood on the little plain beyond Jumrood, watching the march of the front. The advance guard, under General Appleyard, first passed, next the wing of the Fourteenth, the Sikhs, a splendid regiment, then the wing of the 51st Queen's; then two companies of Native Sappers, followed by Mountain Battery and Maunder's Horse Artillery. When these had passed the staff trotted to the front. The road is roughish till Shadi Bhugiar Glen is reached; it is then easier, especially on General Mackeson's road. A piquet of the enemy's cavalry was visible in front on the top of the Shagai ridge, quite beyond range. The advance guard marched briskly on, and presently crested a height, whence, at ten o'clock, a skirmishing fire was opened on the enemy's piquet. The latter retired after desultory reply. The force pushed on and occasionally firing, reached the Shagai ridge, whence Ali Musjid is clearly visible. At 2,500 range, the front was cleared by our skirmishing fire, then the Sikhs went to the right to work round on Ali Musjid, while other detachments operating on the left front, occupied without resistance the village of Laila Chena, and occupied the tower on the hill beyond. At noon Ali Musjid fired the first shell, which burst in the air. A second, well aimed, flew over the staff on Shagai, and fell, without bursting, beyond. A long halt was necessary to allow our heavy battery to come up, and the interval was utilised by the Horse Artillery placing guns on the height to our proper right. Ali Musjid fort replied, and the firing became somewhat brisk. Meanwhile firing was heard to the proper left of Ali Musjid. Some conjectured it was Macpherson's turning movement on our right coming into operation; but the Afghans about Ali Musjid held their ground, though thus apparently threatened on their flank as well as in front. Our Horse Artillery fire was fairly served, but the Afghans replied with spirit from Ali Musjid at first, but afterwards were more silent. At one o'clock the 40 pounders reached the scene and came into action, as also Magennis's 9 pounders. The horse guns moved off the ridge and gave place to the 9 pounders battery, while the 40 pounders played against the right prolongation of the Aegean position. The Afghan guns slowly but steadily replied, making good practice, especially from 7 pounders in the central bastion. About two o'clock two 40-pounders shells crashed into the central bastion of Ali Musjid and crumbled a great portion of it, apparently dismounting the gun which had been so stubborn. Our infantry now moved forward, covered by the artillery fire, and the skirmishers began to mount the steep slopes of the Rhotas. On our right the musketry of our turning brigade on the top of the Rhotas was now apparently audible. Soon after two o'clock the infantry advanced briskly. The Fourth Brigade took the left slopes of the valley, pressing on through the rocks towards Ali Musjid while the Third Brigade took their right side. When the last rocky ridge on the left slope was crossed, a rocky plateau plain followed nearly up to the foot of the Ali Musjid rock, and the skirmishers pushed on steadily, firing briskly, and evoking a sharp reply from the enemy, who were visible on the rock-strewn slopes. Meanwhile Manderson's battery moving on along the bed of the stream had come into action. Four guns, previously silent, came again into action, and the enemy developed guns in new places. In view of the expected movement from two brigades despatched on the turning movement, and the sun setting while as yet much had to be done, the operations were reluctantly suspended till to-morrow, precautions being taken to protect our positions, and the troops bivouacking where they stood on our left. The Third Brigade had gained a position very close to the right flank of the Ali Musjid position, and, indeed, were almost within storming distance. General Appleyard was well to the front, and as I send this off at 4 o'clock, there seems every chance that this part of the Ali Musjid position, enfolding the rest, will be taken.

The *Pioneer* writes as follows of the frontier campaign :—"In the midst of the general satisfaction that will be felt at the success attained against physical difficulties which were considerable, and a resistance on the part of the enemy that was not at all to be despised, it may seem ungracious to dwell especially on the one unfortunate mistake by which the victory was marred. Still it is now made clearer than ever that the two gallant officers who fell were sacrificed to a mistake as complete as that which gave rise to the great event of Balaclava. "No one knows who" gave the order to the 14th Sikhs and 27th N. I. to take the fortified peak which protected the south side of the valley. The operation was as purposeless as it was difficult. The proceedings of the day were over, and the assault was simply a repetition of the old story "some one had blundered." Such blunders sometimes turn victories into defeats, and it will be a misplaced tenderness on the part of the high military authorities if the officer capable of having made such a blunder is left in a position in which it is possible for him to go wrong in a similar way again. Broadly, however, the conquest of the Khyber is a very brilliant feat of arms, and supported as it has been by the still more striking triumph of General Roberts on the Peiwar, the whole campaign has been eminently satisfactory and creditable to the Generals as well as to the gallant troops."

The Gwalior correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes :—"Every morning may be seen His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's troops manœuvring on the eastern side of the Fort. This morning at 6-30, an army composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, left Lushkar, and took up a position about a mile from the new infantry barracks, Morar. Again at 7 a.m., a second army issued from the Lushkar and took up a position close to the eastern wall of the Phul Bagh, the first being the attacking and the second the defending army. Presently the attacking force was seen steadily advancing across the maidan with two lines of skirmishers preceding it until the fighting line came within firing range, when pop, pop, boom, pop, pop, pop, boom, boom, boom, drove off the defenders, and the Burra Rajmundah together with the Phul Bagh became the property of the supposed enemy. Now I can truly assert that the Gwalior Chief is not remiss in keeping up a good and efficient army at Gwalior, which is well disciplined and what's more, excellently well officered."

The Viceroy's proclamation to Shere Ali appeared in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* in seven different languages—English, Persian, Hindustanee, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam.

Mr. Edward Stanford is preparing for publication a new Geographical Atlas of the World; also an Indian atlas.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* :—So much is said just now about the "great authority of Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook that it seems necessary to remind the world of their true position. The fact is that they are not now issuing independent judgments, but are speaking in their own defence. Those responsible Indian officials are on their trial. If the "Laurentian policy" was the blunder, the disastrous blunder, which events seem to demonstrate, the "authority" of its authors, advocates, and willing agents is gone. And obviously that "If" is not a question for them to decide. Their speeches and letters should be taken for what they are—namely, as the utterances not of judicial but of inculpated persons. They are not on the bench but in the dock. Under such circumstances, to talk of the "authority" of their statements is absurd; and all the more so since the case against them appears complete.

A Glasgow paper gives a list of upwards of 150 failures in Glasgow and the west of Scotland directly and indirectly traceable to the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank. The total liabilities of the Scotch firms who have been dragged down are £25,000,000. The value of the capital of the Scotch backs on the 1st of October was £24,000,000. The value on November 16 was £19,000,000. An application at the instance of Messrs. Brightwen and Co., London, for the judicial winding up of the City of Glasgow Bank, was before the Court of Session on November 19. The Lord Advocate was heard on behalf of the official liquidators, and other counsel for large creditors, in favour of voluntary liquidation; and counsel appeared for the London and Westminster Bank, creditors to the extent of £114,000, Messrs. Prescott and Co., to the extent of £10,000, and the National Discount Company, who hold acceptances for £156,000; and dwelt on the importance of appointing some one in the liquidation who should be specially charged to look after the interests of the creditors. The court ultimately adjourned the case till Tuesday next. The fund for the relief of the shareholders of the Bank now amounted when the mail left to nearly a quarter of a million. Glasgow has contributed £148,000, Edinburgh £60,000, Paisley £11,000, and Greenock £8,000. It is stated that in letters received in Glasgow from Mr. J. Nicol Fleming he says he prefers Spain to Duke-street gaol. He still maintains his determination to come forward at the trial of the City Bank directors, to answer any charge which the Crown may have to prefer against him.

A Glasgow paper says :—"A careful examination has been made of the list of shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank with the view of estimating the amount likely to be realised from the first call. Excluding the stock held by the bank the call should theoretically yield four millions. The probable amount likely to be realised will be a little under two millions. If this be so, it will leave a deficit of three millions to be obtained by a further call; and as it is estimated that the holders of only some £200,000 of stock will remain solvent after the first call, the levy will not be less than £1,500 per £100 of stock. This is the most favourable estimate which has yet been published."

The *Daily News*, Nov. 16.—The Lords of the Scotch High Court of Justiciary yesterday refused to admit Mr. Lewis Potter, one of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank, to bail. The only dissentient Judge was Lord Young, who thought that the new crime with which the Directors were charged—misappropriating bills sent by custom ers to the bank for the purpose of collection—was not larceny, and that the prisoners were bailable as a matter of right. What has occurred will correct a somewhat prevalent error. The Scotch Courts do not always act upon the absurd rule laid down in an Act passed in 1701, that no bail beyond £600 can be extracted from a gentleman of landed property, and none beyond £300 from a burgess. There are offences, serious theft, for example, which are not bailable as a matter of right; if the Supreme Court chooses to bail in these cases it may fix what sum it deems proper. It would appear, too, that in these cases the Court is guided very much by the opinion of the prosecutor, who is a public officer, and who may therefore be expected to judge impartially whether it is for the interests of justice that the prisoner should be allowed on bail. This suggests a contrast with the practice on this side of the Tweed. Here a magistrate, who probably knows nothing of the case before him at the time when the question of bail is considered, feels generally bound to release even a person implicated in some lucrative fraud on buckram bail. More than one instance has occurred in recent years in the City of London to show the propriety of exacting very substantial bail, if not actually refusing to accept any, when the accused is presumably in the possession of large funds. In officials with duties corresponding to those of the Lord Advocate or Advocate's Depute existed here, magistrates might rely upon receiving unbiassed advice.

The *Standard* remarks that, assuming that there should be no sudden development of events in other quarters, the Government will very soon have done sufficient to prove two things—viz., that it is resolved, at any cost or hazard, to settle conclusively the character of its future relations with Kabul; and that Shere Ali's powers of resistance are utterly inadequate to the task of opposing English strength. Now whether Shere Ali has any common sense left or not may be open to doubt, but it cannot be denied that he is the ruler of very astute people, and if he does not see the moral that the force of circumstances should teach him, the Afghans and his chief Sirdars certainly will. And the moral of the spectacle of English troops in intrenched positions in three parts of their country will not be hidden from Shere Ali's subjects. Shere Ali will then be in a position to test the value of his new friends in Tashkent; but when he discovers that Russian promises are a broken reed to lean upon, and that General Kaufmann is content with the success of his diplomacy in having embroiled England and Kabul with each other, and with the withdrawal of the English troops through the passes and in possession of Kandahar we can put any degree of pressure on the remaining Afghan territory, and having shown the Afghans how terrible is our strength, we might not be unwilling, if they gave us the opportunity, to demonstrate how magnanimous we could also be. And this, supposing that magnanimity did not mean the sacrifice of our just demands, might be very politic."

A TELEGRAM from Berlin states that General von Kauffmann has delivered a costly sword to Mundsha Mohammed Hassan, the chief of the Afghan Legation at Tashkend, to be transmitted through him to the Ameer of Cabul. When presenting the sword, General Kauffmann delivered the following address :—

My illustrious Sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets, and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friends and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Beloochees. History teaches that Russia ever espouses the just cause, and that she has always known how to protect her allies from the attacks of any enemy, however powerful. Never shall a grief and pain to me when I find that the labours and services of such men are disparaged and set aside, even a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful Sovereigns—the Czar and the Ameer! May God promote the welfare of the two allied countries, to the benefit of the Afghans, Russians, and humanity at large! May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are dominant!

The blade of the sword has the following inscription in the Persian tongue—"May God give the victory over the infidels."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Old wounds, sores and Ulcers—Dame experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for thirty years, viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies, for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscess s, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	.....
Overture	...Military...Embury.
Quadrille	...The Princess of Trebizonde ...Arban.
Selection	...Zelmira ...Rossini.
Waltzes	...Artus Klange ...Gung'l.
Galop	...Stuttgarter Kostgeben ...Kuhnar.

The Italian Mail steamer Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The Bombay Gymkhana.—The special general meeting of the Gymkhana, which has been advertised, will take place to-day.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 7th December, was 56 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet.

A suit filed.—Yesterday, in chambers at the High Court, Mr. Justice Green, who heard chambers business only, accepted a plaint by which Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co. seek to recover Rs. 2,000 from Mr. C. Bonnevialle for articles of jewellery sold to the defendant.

The Proteus, from New York for Bombay with kerosine oil, regarding whose safety fears have been expressed as she is long overdue, was spoken on Nov. 7th in lat. 38 S., long. 21 E., by the Altair which arrived at the Mauritius. The Proteus was dismasted and under jury rig, which accounts for her protracted passage..

Khetwady Native General Dispensary.—During the last month, 985 patients were treated, of whom 858 were now admissions. In all there were 3,636 persons treated, which gives 121·2 for a daily average. As usual the largest number treated was for fevers, 284. The prevailing diseases were fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, lung affections, and skin diseases.

The s.s. Trincaris, Captain Hutchison, grounded at Jeddah at her anchorage in the inner roads during the night of the 30th Oct. owing to low water, her stern and about six feet of her keel resting on a bank of sand and coral. The steamer Merionethshire tried to tow her off, but the hawser parted; she came off, however, without damage, at 8 p.m. after shifting 150 tons of ballast from the after to the forehold.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd December was Rs. 68,23,410, add silver received during the week Rs. 1,42,286. The sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 66,65,696. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 11,85,032 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

The Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at its registered office, 5 Hornby Row, to pass special resolutions appointing new secretaries, treasurers, and agents in of place Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., who had become disqualified, and to substitute in the articles of association the name of the new secretaries, treasurers, and agents. Only three shareholders were present, and for want of a *quorum* the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

Suits against the Nerad Spinning and Weaving Mills.—At the High Court yesterday, two suits against the Nerad Spinning and Weaving Company, brought by Pandurang Balbhadra and Manockjee Furdoonjee Patell, were set down on the board in Mr. Justice Bayley's Court. Mr. Taleng, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhugwandas for the plaintiffs, moved that both suits be allowed to stand over until after the vacation, as his Lordship had granted an injunction staying all proceedings against the Company on a petition presented to have the Company wound up through the Court. The application was granted.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd December, was 486, being 23 more than in the preceding week, 62 less than the total of the week ending 11th December 1877, and 75 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 263 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·48. There were 141 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 less than in the previous week, and 71 less than in the same period last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 10 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 44, 29, and 54, respectively, as compared with 38, 16, and 37 last year.

Cheating.—Cassee, woman, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of cheating by dishonestly inducing another woman to pay to her the sum of Rs. 6-6. She was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking and theft.—Subanbhoy Comajee, residing at Girgaum, reported to the police yesterday that his house had been broken into during his absence, and property, consisting of wearing apparel, ornaments, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 137 stolen.

Gamblers.—Ali Ebram and eighteen others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Acting Superintendent Burrett, of the Mahim Division, before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at the Customs' Bazar Road, Mahim, and the rest of the prisoners with being found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. They were all adjudged guilty, prisoner No. 1 being fined Rs. 15, and the remainder Rs. 3 each.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Aboo Bucker *alias* Nubbee Syboo, a reputed thief, Mahomed Hajee Jan Mehomed, and Futta Mahomed, the latter two petty shopkeepers and dealers in old clothes, &c., were charged before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 with committing theft of 113 articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Doosabhoy Hormusjee, and the other two with receiving some of the above articles knowing the same to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 admitted the charge and the other two prisoners were convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty-five stripes; the other two prisoners were each fined Rs. 100, or in default to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BOMBAY.

The following resolution has been issued by the Bombay Government :—

Resolution.—It being of immediate importance that measures should be at once taken for suspending or postponing all optional expenditure, whether imperial or provincial, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order that no outlay shall be incurred after the receipt of this resolution, which can by any means be avoided or deferred until the next year.

2. New works which have not yet been commenced must not be commenced, and the allotments provided for them are hereby cancelled.

3. Works in progress must be suspended at once; and only in cases of urgent necessity, that is, to prevent damage to work already done, or to meet liabilities already incurred, can any further outlay be permitted.

4. No repairs are to be carried out, except such as are absolutely essential for the safety of buildings, and such repairs to roads as are imperatively necessary to avoid suspension of traffic; even in this case repairs to roads should be reduced to a minimum.

5. No further purchase of tools and plant should be made.

6. All temporary office establishments should be discharged forthwith, and Executive Engineers must dispense with the services of as many temporary subordinates as possible.

7. No travelling is to be permitted except the occasion is so urgent that it will not brook delay.

8. Chief and Superintending Engineers are held responsible that these orders are vigorously carried out. They will submit to Government forthwith a report from each Executive Engineer, showing how far each of the works in his districts will be affected by these orders, and what saving will be obtained in the current year.

All applications for grants of money which may hereafter be received in the Public Works Secretariat will be retained until such time as the state of the finances will permit of sanction being accorded.

LORD CRANBROOK'S DESPATCH ON THE RAILWAY GRAIN ROBBERIES COMMISSION.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

India Office, London, 14th November 1878.

To His Excellency The Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—Para 1. The despatches of your Excellency in Council, dated 30th August and 30th September, Nos. 5 and 6 of 1878, on the subject of grain robberies from trains on the G. I. P. Railway, have been considered by me in Council.

2. The robberies having become very frequent, your Excellency in Council appointed a special Committee, with Mr. A. T. Crawford, of the Civil Service, as President, to enquire into and report on the whole subject. The Committee entered on the enquiry with great energy, and submitted a preliminary and two other reports, which have disclosed a most nefarious system of robbery, which has involved the Company in a very large expenditure for the settlement of claims preferred. For participation in these robberies, 1,750 persons have been convicted and punished, of whom 306 were Railway servants. Two European officers of the higher staff were also placed on their trial, but they were acquitted.

3. In its preliminary report the committee proposed that the Railway police should, as a distinct body, be abolished, its duties being performed by the district police. To this proposal, your Excellency in Council has not assented, and I think rightly, but as a temporary measure you have placed the force under the command of Major Wise, a member of the Committee, pending a selection of a specially qualified officer.

4. To this extent, under ordinary circumstances, your direct authority was limited, but I trust that the Company, in the interests of the public, and in its own interest, will, with the report of the Committee in its hand, issue such orders as may secure solid and satisfactory results.

5. I observe, with satisfaction, that the robberies which were most rife during the unprecedented strain upon the Railway establishments caused by the famine have now entirely ceased.

6. The Committee has been entrusted with a most difficult and important enquiry, which has demanded the exercise of great patience and vigour. Of course, in the discharge of so delicate a duty, errors may have been committed, but I consider Mr. Crawford and his colleagues to be entitled to warm commendation for the determination and ability with which they have conducted a

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London,		
Shanghai,		Hankow.
Bombay,		Singapore,
Calcutta,		Saigon,
Foochow,		Amoy,
Yokohama,		New York,
Hiogo.		San Francisco.
Manila.		

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Elphinstone Circle. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S own DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE for COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS of GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ ..... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on the Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED,
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If destroyed, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates to which may be ascertained application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Fort Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungal ws attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the excessive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the DHORAJI GINNING FACTORY, KATTYWAR, for the ensuing season, commencing from 15th February and ending about 10th May, with the possible prospect of further employment if approved of, a thoroughly competent and qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER to superintend the working of the machinery and general management of the Factory business. Applications stating terms, &c., with copies of testimonials to be submitted to Major SCOTT, Joint Administrator, Gondal, before the 20th instant. Free quarters are provided on the Factory premises.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4-2; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazett*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.,

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE opened out a large Selection of the above in all the leading shapes of the day.

DRESS AND FELT HATS.			REGULATION HELMETS, &c.		
Black Silk, best quality	13	8	Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
Tall Drab Shell	10		The New Spike for Infantry.	6	0
The Rochdale, Black Stiff Felt, new low Round Crown.	7	8	Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry...	10	0
Do. Do. extra quality	8	8	Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
The Salisbury, Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, best quality.	8	8	Ellwood's Helmets, White...	13	8
Soft Black Felt, Round	7	8	Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets ...	13	8
Brown Felt, fashionable Round Crown...	7	8	Ellwood's Shikar Hat covered Flax ...	13	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8	Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.	18	8
Assorted Tweed Travelling Hats... 3-8 to	5	0	Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	8
Sealskin Caps...	5	0	Light Drab Felt Helmets for Ladies or Gentlemen	10	0
Tweed Capes	3	8	Light Helmets with extra Band... ...	10	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8	Drab Felt Milton Hats. .. ...6-8 to	8	0
Black and Drab, Soft Throughout, Travelling Hats... ... ...6-8 to	8	0	A Large assortment of Solar Hats from...	3	8
Boys' Soft Felt Hats...	3	8			

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES, FROM Rs. 1 EACH.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native haracters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10, ampart Row.

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BADHAM AND CO.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO.

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HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, HATTERS AND GENERAL OUT-FITTERS.

RAMPART ROW.

Bombay, Dec. 5, 1878.

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	CASH. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 dozs.	Pts.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz.	Qts.	2 dozs.	Pts.
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	48	0	50	12	50	0	53	0
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	47	0	50	0	49	0	52	0
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	40	4	43	0	42	0	45	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry.....	36	8	40	4	38	0	42	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities...	30	8	32	10	32	0	34	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine.....	24	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	22	12	24	8	23	8	0	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL PRESENTS
FOR
X'MAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
SOLD BY S. ROSE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

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White and Colored Grounds, Plain and with painted flowers and tassels.....	Rs. 2 8 to 12 0
Black Grounds, Plain and with painted flowers and tassels.....	„ 1 0 to 15 0
Black Grounds, with plume-, spangles and tassels	„ 8 0
Crimson Satin Ground, with hand color painted Bird, Nest and Flowers with black silk back and frame of rose-wood and tassel.....	„ 30 0
Black Satin Ground hand white painted Bird, Nest, flowers and hieroglyphic characters, with tassel and small scent bottle	„ 15 0
Fans of various designs with carved framework.....	„ 2 8 to 18 0

LADIES BELTS.

Leather, with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, catch and mount.....			Rs. 5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto large oval fas'ener.....	„ 5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto ornamental buckle, mount, catch and fan suspender..	„ 5 8
Ditto	ditto	ditto divided with silver plated link, engraved buckle, mounts fastener and fan suspender.....	„ 6 0
Velvet with silk lining, silver plated ordinary plain buckle, mounts, fastener and fan suspender			„ 4 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto ornamental buckle, fastener and fan suspender	„ 5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto engraved buckle, mounts and fan suspender enamelled fan suspender, black fastener.....	„ 5 0
Ditto	ditto	ditto silver plated ornamental fastener, plated mount and tassels.....	„ 10 0
Fan Suspender, silver plated fancy chain and buckle, all of filagree work, gilt ornaments			„ 15 0
Silver plated or Bronz-d chain pattern fan suspender.....			„ 8 0
Bronze fan suspenders			„ 2 8

LADIES POUCHES.

Bright Grained Leather, ornamented with gussets or lined with silk, silver plated frames and suspending chain and plain belt fastener.....	Rs. 18 0
Bright Grained Leather, with gussets, silver plated ornaments, lined with silk, engraved silver plated frames, engraved suspending chain and fil-gree belt fastener ..... ditto ditto	„ 20 0
Black Velvet, silver plated ornament ..... medium size.....	„ 16 8
Plain Black Velvet, lined white silk, silver plated frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener—small size	„ 8 8
Ditto ditto ..... silver plated ornamental frames, plain chain and ornamental fastener,	
Ditto ditto ..... large size	„ 10 0
Blue Velvet with gussets, silver plated mounts, ornamental velvet chain and fastener with belt to match.....	„ 28 0
Bright Grained Leather with gussets, silver plated mounts and chain, and fastener, extra pocket fitted with Ladies' instrument	„ 20 0

JEWEL CASES.

French Morocco, gilt sunk handle and tray to hold watch, rings, &c., velvet lined, with lock, size 7in. by 4½in. by 2½in.....	Rs. 12 0
Ditto ditto ..... size 9in. by 6in. by 3½in	„ 18 0
Ditto ditto ..... size 10in. by 6½in. by 4in.....	„ 20 0
French Morocco gilt sunk handle, rounded top, two trays and lid falling back and forming a third tray, size 9in. by 7in. by 4in	„ 20 0
Ditto ditto ..... size 10in. by 7in. by 4in	„ 30 0
Other patterns in stock from	„ 85 0

Combined Cash, Jewel & Writing Case.

In this newly Registered Case, a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve-inch Case will be found a full supply of stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pen-tray and Ink range, a Scribbling Diary and a Bill-ting Book. In best quality. Persian Leather..... Rs. 40 0

Sets of Glove Box & Handkerchief Box.

Imitation Russia Leather, expanding Gussets, with gilt lines and gilt frames, lined with watered silk, with Russia handles, and containing a Glove Stretcher and buttoner, the set.....	Rs. 16 0
Ditto ditto ..... and tissue set.....	„ 20 0
French Morocco, Silver plated frames, lined watered silk expanding gussets, containing Gloves stretcher and buttoner, the set.....	„ 22 0
French Morocco, Gilt frames and mounts, lined watered silk, expanding gussets, Glove stretcher and buttoner, the set..	„ 25 0
Russia Leather, Silver plated frames and silver lines, expanding gussets, lined with watered silk, containing Glove stretcher and button hook, the set	„ 30

Glove, Handkerchief, and Scent Case Combined.

Each containing two cut-glass Scent Bottles, with gilt tops and Ivory Glove Stretchers, fitted with locks.

Best rolled Russia leather, with neat gilt lines, lined with best satin, with twisted leather handle, gilt mount.....	Rs. 60 0
Blue Velvet, silver plated lines, and mauve, lined white satin	„ 80 0
Morocco, silver lines, plated hinges, lock, &c., lined blue satin, containing silver mounted glass cut scent bottles, mirror, glove stretcher and pearl handle fittings, scissors, bodkin and thimble, nett cash.....	„ 70 0

Perfume Cases.

French Morocco Gilt mounts, lined silk, with two bottles, small	Rs. 10 0
„ Gilt lines, lined silk, with two bottles, small with lock	„ 10 0
„ Silver lines, lined silk, with two bottles and lock.....	„ 12 0
„ Gilt lines, lined silk, with two bottles and lock	„ 12 0

PLATED WARE { Elegant and Useful Articles in various designs suitable as presents from Re. 1 to Rs. 250.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Xmas Presents
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,'S SELECTED INDIAN NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME,

HAMILTON & Co.'s SPECIALITE TIGER CLAW JEWELLERY.—We may claim with propriety as a specialite of our own,—for we have not only been very successful with it, but, as we believe, we were the first Firm in India to mount the claws in the taste of Europe. Our Stock of these goods, which is large and varied, is prepared entirely by ourselves. These quaint ornaments are not only appreciated in this country, but are beginning to be much admired and worn in England, forming, as they do, a choice and unique gift for a friend at home. Selections from Stock, and designs, will be sent to Mofussil applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SILVER CASHMERE WARE, made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver and richly gilt with pure Gold. The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The list comprises Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards, Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.'s TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
LUCKNOW SILVER JEWELLERY.
BENARES WORK, &c., &c.

GIFTS

Of every description suitable for Weddings, Christenings, or Birthday souvenirs.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

Nov. 29, 1878. Rampart Row.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

C. MARCKS & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
COL. SIR R. MEADE, C.B., K.C.S.I., &c., &c

J. PEARSE,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER AND CONFECTIONER,
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WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, ICES, &c.

BON-BONS, LOZENGES, DROPS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,
Canals,	Gas Works
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	Tanneries, &c., &c.
	Silk Filatures,
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The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application. Sole Manufacturers in Bengal Oude, and the North West Provinces of Bull's Patent Dredgers.

BURN & Co

Howrah, Bengal.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
No. 32, MEADOW STREET.

JUST ARRIVED a large lot of PARIS & VIENNA LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY BOOTS and SHOES of all qualities for sale at very reasonable prices. Early application is requested.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
IN
Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force),
Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fireproof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollowares,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and [Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

*** DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London.

And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Jungly Timber, Wood Fittings, Wooden Casks, Coir Hawsers, small Iron Plates, Mess Utensils, &c., belonging to the Mala Expedition. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th December 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDA) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.

To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Vingoria.

Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.

The following exhibits the quantity, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1	Kadra Bunder Depôt about	2,700	Canadies of 560 lbs. each.		
2	Coompta	do.	do.	1,600	do. do.
3	Honawar	do.	do.	500	do. do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BIDI TALUKA.
About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Khanapur	Depot.	6	Gotgali	Depot.
2	Hemergeh	do.	7	Chapoli	do.
3	Sitawdeh	do.	8	Jamboti	do.
4	Gungi	do.	9	Kumkumbi	do.
5	Soroli	do.	10	Kongich	do.

BELGAUM TALUKA.
About 2,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Katgali	Depot.	9	Kalasgudde	Depot.
2	Wagodeh	do.	10	Gulawdeh	do.
3	Kimeh	do.	11	Wagotroh	do.
4	Byloor	do.	12	Oomgaum	do.
5	Hajgoli	do.	13	Bhogoli	do.
6	Manelligeh	do.	14	Chandgaon	do.
7	Kitawdeh	do.	15	Sundi	do.
8	Patne	do.	16	Chinchani	do.

TERMS.

1. Tenders, written in English, must specify the rate offered per Candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of Village Depôts in Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum).

2. A Deposit of Rs. 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt, and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of tender, when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrobalans to be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Depôts or Bunders they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned addressed to Belgaum, where tenders should also be addressed to

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Dn.
Conservator's Office, S. Dn. Camp, Yellapur, Kanara District, 3rd December 1878.

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates. Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

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THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policyholders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business:—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised; the conditions of Assurance are liberal; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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CHRISTMAS IS COMING.
SECURE YOUR ORDERS AT
W. J. ESSAI'S
GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES, BOMBAY.

BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS,
of the Best Quality.

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Mutton, Beef, Ham, Tongue, Jams, Butter, &c.

INTERNATIONAL CONFECTIONERY AND BON BONS,
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NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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Birmingham, England,
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS
CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES,
SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES,
SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION,
MERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.
The above put up in ½ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT,
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,
And all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

ONE BOX OF C

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

DESPATCH BY LORD CRANBROOK TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

India Office, London, Nov. 18, 1878.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. The letters* and telegraphic despatches which your Government has transmitted to me, reporting the circumstances connected with the reception of a Russian mission to Cabul in July last, and the subsequent rejection by the Ameer Shere Ali Khan of the special Embassy accredited to his Court by your Excellency, have been considered by Her Majesty's Government with the care due to their importance.

2. The various communications which have from time to time passed between the Government at home and that of India, ending with Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 4th of October last year, contain a complete exposition of the general policy of the British Government towards Afghanistan, and set forth, moreover, the considerations which lately induced Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to place their relations with the Ameer on a more satisfactory footing. In order, however, that no misapprehension may exist on this subject, I deem it advisable to recapitulate some of the leading features of that policy, and to trace the course of events which have led to the present condition of affairs on the frontier.

3. Although much difference of opinion has existed and still exists among eminent authorities on the subject of the frontier policy to be pursued by the Indian Government, that difference has reference rather to the methods to be followed than to the objects in view. The consistent aim of the British Government during a series of years has been to establish on its north-western border a strong, friendly, and independent State, with interests in unison with those of the Indian Government, and ready to act in certain eventualities as an auxiliary in the protection of the frontier from foreign intrigue or aggression. The Treaty of 1855† negotiated by Lord Dalhousie, with the approval of Lord Aberdeen's Government, and still in force, bears witness to the importance then attached to friendly relations with Afghanistan. It was described by the Governor-General (‡) in words which fully explain its intended effect :—' The treaty gives to the Government of India on its western frontier as complete security against a foreign and distant enemy as it is possible for us in the nature of things to compass."

4. The question, however, has assumed special prominence since the period of the transfer to the Crown of the direct administration of India. The growing interest in the subject has been the result partly of the increased responsibilities assumed by the Government of Her Majesty in maintaining her Indian Empire, and partly of the intestine disorders to which Afghanistan became a prey after the accession of the present Ameer to the throne in 1863. Upon Lord Lawrence devolved the direction of the policy to be adopted in this new state of affairs, and that statesman considered that the objects of the British Government would be best obtained by abstaining from active interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and by the friendly recognition of the *de facto* rulers of that country, or of portions of it, without undertaking incessant liabilities on their behalf. On this basis Lord Lawrence thought that the British Government would have the greatest chance of gaining the permanent friendship and alliance of the Afghan people. The outposts of Russia were then distant from the borders of Afghanistan, and his Lordship's Government attached no special importance to the probability and danger of the growth of the former Power in the direction of India, which, they considered, would in any case best be restrained or rendered innocuous by a friendly understanding on the subject between the English and Russian Cabinets.

5. The views of Her Majesty's Government of that day on the subject of their relations with Afghanistan were in complete harmony with those of Lord Lawrence. They did not desire to exercise active influence at Cabul, nor to interfere in the conflicts then rife between contending parties in Afghanistan so long as those conflicts did not jeopardise the peace of the frontier. This policy was, therefore, adhered to, although not without some inconvenient results, during the civil war which raged for so many years after Shere Ali's accession, and might not unreasonably be thought suited to the circumstances of the time. But the final and unsided success of the Ameer in regaining his throne in the autumn of 1868 is some measure changed the position of affairs, and, in the opinion both of Lord Lawrence and of Her Majesty's Government, justified some intervention in His Highness's favour, and the grant to him of such assistance in money and arms as appeared conducive to the maintenance of his authority.

6. The policy followed by Lord Mayo's administration in its dealings with Afghanistan was to a considerable extent in accord with the course of action thus finally adopted in the autumn of 1868 by his predecessor. While, however, Lord Mayo did not deviate in any material degree from the attitude of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which had been so long maintained, he recognised Shere Ali as the *de jure* as well as the *de facto* ruler of that country, and, in a letter addressed to that prince, engaged to view with severe displeasure any attack on the part of his rivals to disturb his position. This step added to the marked personal influence obtained by Lord Mayo over the Ameer, was sufficient at the moment to remove a certain feeling of resentment which had been generating in the mind by the apparent indifference shown by the British Government to the result of his struggle for power, and, at the same time, rendered His Highness's position at Cabul more assured than that of any previous ruler.

7. The advances of Russia in Central Asia had not, up to this period, assumed dimensions such as to cause uneasiness to the Indian Government. Lord Mayo agreed, therefore, in the views of his predecessor, that the best means of averting interference on the part of the Turkestan authorities in the affairs of Afghanistan would be by a frank interchange of views on that subject between the Government of Her Majesty and that of the Czar. Her Majesty's Government had independently arrived at the same conclusion, and early in 1869 initiated friendly negotiations at St. Petersburg, which terminated in a very distinct understanding on the subject, and in the recognition by the Czar's Government of the limits of the Ameer's territories in complete accord with the wishes of Shere Ali and of the British Government.

8. The policy of his predecessors was that substantially followed by Lord Northbrook, although the rapid development of events in Central Asia was gradually increasing the difficulty of abstaining from closer relations with the ruler of Cabul. The capture of Khiva by the forces of the Czar in the spring of 1873 and the total subordination of the khanate to Russia caused Shere Ali considerable alarm, and led him to question the value of the pledges with reference to Afghanistan which had been given by His Imperial Majesty to England, and which had been communicated to His Highness by the British Government. Actuated by his fears on this score, His Highness sent a special envoy to Simla in the summer of that year, charged with the duty of expressing them to the Government of India.

9. Finding that the objection of the Ameer was to ascertain definitely how far he might rely on the help of the British Government if his territories were threatened by Russia, Lord Northbrook's Government was prepared § to assure him that, under certain conditions, the Government of India would assist him to repel unprovoked aggression. But Her Majesty's Government at home did not share || His Highness's apprehension, and the Viceroy accordingly informed the Ameer that the discussion of the ultimate would be best postponed to a more convenient question season. ¶ The effect of this announcement on His Highness, although conveyed in conciliatory language, was not the favourable ; the policy which dictated it was unintelligible to his mind, and he received it with feelings of chagrin, and disappointment. His reply to Lord Northbrook's communication was couched in terms of ill-disguised sarcasm ; he took no notice of the Viceroy's proposal to depute a British officer to examine the northern frontier of Afghanistan ; he subsequently refused permission to Sir Douglas Forsyth to return from Kashgar to India through Cabul : he left untouched a gift of money lodged to his credit by the Indian Government, and generally assumed towards it an attitude of sullen reserve.

10. Such was the position of affairs when Her Majesty's present advisers assumed office in 1874. The maintenance of Afghanistan as a strong and friendly Power had at all times been the object of British policy. The method adopted in attaining that object had not met with the success that was desirable. Its accomplishment was, nevertheless, a matter of grave importance, and it had now to be considered with reference to the rapid march of events in Turkestan. Her Majesty's Government could not view with indifference the probable influence of those events upon the character of an Asiatic prince whose dominions were thereby brought within a steadily narrowing circle between two great military empires, and although no immediate danger appeared to threaten British interests on the frontier of Afghanistan, the situation in Central Asia had become sufficiently grave to suggest the necessity of timely precaution. Her Majesty's Government considered that the first step necessary was the improvement of their relations with the Ameer himself. With this object in view they deemed it expedient that His Highness should be invited to receive a temporary mission at Cabul, in order that an accredited British envoy might confer with him personally upon what was taking place, might assure him of the desire of the Queen's Government that his territories should remain safe from external attack, and at the same time might point out to him the extreme difficulty of attaining this object, unless it were permitted by him to place its own officers on his frontier to watch the course of events beyond it. It was true that the Ameer's relations with the Russian Governor-General of Turkestan had of late become more intimate, and that a correspondence which that official had commenced with the Cabul Durbar in 1871, and which at one time had caused serious disquiet to the Ameer, was being carried on with increased activity, while His Highness's original practice of consulting the Indian Government as to the replies to be sent to General Kauffmann's communications had been discontinued. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government were willing to believe that Shere Ali, if his intentions were friendly, would be ready to join them in measures advantageous to himself, and essential for the protection of common interests.

11. In view of these interests and of the responsibilities which had morally devolved upon the British Government on behalf of Afghanistan ; looking also to the imperfect information available in regard to the country in respect to which those responsibilities had been incurred, Lord Northbrook's Government had in 1873 expressed the opinion that the temporary presence in Afghanistan of a British officer, as then proposed by them, might do much to allay any feelings of mistrust lingering in the minds of the Afghan people, and might at the same time prepare the way for eventually placing permanent British representatives at Cabul, Herat, and elsewhere. Encouraged by this opinion, Her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that, although Lord Northbrook's efforts to attain the desired object had not met with success, the time had come when the position thus indicated could no longer with safety be postponed. Your predecessor in Council had indeed, while appreciating all the advantages to be anticipated from it, frankly represented to Her Majesty's present Ministers the difficulties attending the initiation of it ; he believed the time and circumstances on the moment to be inopportune for placing British agents on the Afghan borders, and was of opinion that such a step should be deferred till the progress of events in Central Asia should have led to a favourable result ; and they considered it important that the actual sentiments of His Highness, in reference to which different opinions were held by different authorities, should be tested in good time.

12. Accordingly, on your Excellency's departure from England to assume the Viceroyalty, Her Majesty's Government instructed you to offer to Shere Ali that same active countenance and proceedings of the kind hitherto solicited at the hands of the Indian Government. It was clearly impossible, however, to enter into any formal engagement in this sense without requiring from the Ameer some substantial proof of his unity of interests with the British Government, and Her Majesty's Governments therefore, authorised your Excellency to concede to His Highness substantial pecuniary aid, a formal recognition of his dynasty, so far as it would not involve active interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and a definite pledge of material support in case of unprovoked foreign aggression, you were directed not to incur these heavy responsibilities unless Shere Ali, on his part, were prepared to allow a British agent, or agents, access to positions in his territories (Cabul itself) where, without prejudicing the personal authority of the ruler, they could acquire trustworthy information of events likely to threaten the tranquility or independence of Afghanistan.

13. The measures which you were thus instructed on your arrival in India to give effect to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government were framed with discretion and in a spirit of consideration towards Shere Ali. You sent your native aide-de-camp, Ghulam Hussein Khan, to that prince, charged with the duty of informing him of your desire to depute temporarily to his capital, or to any other point in Afghan territory agreeable to His Highness, a special envoy, whose mission would be purely to be one of compliment, but one for the discussion of matters of common interest to the two Governments ; and you took care to convey to His Highness verbal assurances of the friendly character of your advances to him. But Shere Ali rejected your overtures and declined to receive your Envoy.

14. Your excellency exhorted the Ameer to consider seriously the consequences of an attitude which might end in compelling the British Government to regard him thenceforth as a Prince who voluntarily desired to isolate his interests from those of the British Government. In a conciliatory spirit you abstained from pressing upon him the reception of your envoy, and you acceded to a proposition of His Highness that your Vakeel at Cabul should make personal representations to you on the Ameer's behalf. These representations proved to be a recapitulation of grievances dating from 1872, and were briefly as follows :—

1. The communication which he had received from the late Viceroy in 1874 on behalf of his rebellious son Yakoob Khan, whom he had imprisoned.

2. The decision on the demarcation of the Seistan boundary.

3. The gifts sent by the late Viceroy direct to the chief of Wakhan, who is a tributary to the Ameer.

4. The repeated rejection of his previous requests for an alliance and a former recognition of the order of succession as established by him in the person of his son, Abdoollah Jan.

15. These grievances appear to weigh heavily on His Highness's mind, and you therefore lost no time in assuring Shere Ali, through the Vakeel, of the friendly feeling of the British Government towards him, of your desire to remove, by a frank exchange of views, all causes of irritation on his mind, and of your willingness to accede to his proposal that, in lieu of Sir L. Pelly proceeding to Cabul, an Afghan envoy should be deputed to meet one from your excellency at Peshawur.

16. Your Vakeel thereupon returned to Cabul, charged with the duty of explaining to the Ameer, with the assistance of a clearly-worded *aide memoire*, the favourable treaty which the British Government was prepared, upon certain conditions, to negociate with him, and its desire to clear up past misunderstandings. His Highness evinced no cordiality in his reception of him ; but, after some delay, he deputed to Peshawur his Minister, Syud Noor Mahomed Shah, there to carry on with Sir Lewis Pelly the negotiations which Her Majesty's Government had considered of sufficient importance to have taken place on Afghan soil with the Ameer himself. Although the Ameer had been informed in writing, both of the concessions which the British Government was ready to grant to him and of the conditions attached to them, and although, at the same time, it was signified to him that it would be of no avail for him to send his envoy to Peshawur unless His Highness were prepared to agree to those conditions as the bases of the proposed treaty, it became apparent in the course of the conference that the Minister had received no specific authority to accept them. As, moreover, the language and conduct of Shere Ali, which had so long been dubious, became openly inimical, you judiciously took advantage of the sudden death of His Highness's envoy to discontinue negotiations the bases of which had been practically rejected.

17. This step on your part, as well as all your proceedings throughout the year preceding the conference, met with the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government. As observed by my predecessor in his despatch of Oct 4, 1877, Her Majesty's Government had felt justified in hoping that the advantages which they were ready to tender to the Ameer would have been accepted in the spirit in which they were offered. At the same time, the attitude of His Highness for some years past had been so ambiguous as to prepare them for a different result. For, however, from regarding the possibilities of the failure as affording sufficient grounds for total inaction and continued acquiescence in the existing state of relations with the Ameer, they had arrived at the conclusion that while the prevailing uncertainty as to His Highness's disposition rendered caution necessary in their advances, it was in itself a reason for adopting steps which would elicit the truth. From this point of view Her Majesty's Government could not regard the result of the Peshawur conference as altogether unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they were no longer left in doubt as to the reality of the Ameer's alienation, which had previously been a matter of speculation. On the other hand, the proceedings at the conference and the previous negotiations had placed before the Ameer in a clear light the views of Her Majesty's Government as to their existing obligations towards him, and had at the same time informed him of the terms, so favourable to his interests, on which they were willing to draw closer the bonds of union between the two countries, and to place their mutual relations on a footing more advantageous to both.

18. Their overtures having been thus treated, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that no course was open to them but to maintain an attitude of vigilant reserve until such time as the Ameer might better realise his own position and interests. This view has been anticipated by you in the final assurances conveyed to the Afghan envoy by Sir Lewis Pelly, and your policy since the close of the Peshawur conference has been in accordance with it. While carefully watching the course of affairs in Afghanistan, so far as the imperfect means of obtaining information has admitted, you abstained from all interference in them, in the hope that time would enable His Highness to realise the dangers accruing to himself by the rejection of the friendly advances of the British Government. That hope, however, has not been realised. The Ameer has persisted in his unfriendly isolation, and ultimately, having two years ago declined to receive a British envoy, even temporarily, within his territory on the ground that he could not guarantee his safety, nor thereafter be left with any excuse for declining to receive a Russian Mission, he has welcomed with every appearance of ostentation an Embassy from the Czar, despatched to his Court at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia might be imminent.

19. In these circumstances your excellency represented to Her Majesty's Government that a policy of inaction could no longer be persisted in, and that the Ameer's reception of the Russian mission at such a time and under such circumstances left him no further excuse for declining to receive at his capital an envoy from the British Government. Your excellency proposed, therefore, to demand the reception of a mission to Cabul, headed by an officer of rank, in the person of Sir Neville Chamberlain, whose name and family were held in high esteem by the Ameer.

20. This proposal was approved by Her Majesty's Government. It was evident that a potentate who willingly admitted to his capital, at a critical period, envoys of a Power which at the moment might be regarded as making its advances with a view to the future in respect to which those responsibilities had been incurred, Lord Northbrook's Government had in 1873 expressed the opinion that the temporary presence in Afghanistan of a British officer, as then proposed by them, might do much to allay any feelings of mistrust lingering in the minds of the Afghan people, and might at the same time prepare the way for eventually placing permanent British representatives at Cabul, Herat, and elsewhere. Encouraged by this opinion, Her Majesty's Government came to the conclusion that, although Lord Northbrook's efforts to attain the desired object had not met with success, the time had come when the position thus indicated could no longer with safety be postponed. Your predecessor in Council had indeed, while appreciating all the advantages to be anticipated from it, frankly represented to Her Majesty's present Ministers the difficulties attending the initiation of it ; he believed the time and circumstances on the moment to be inopportune for placing British agents on the Afghan borders, and was of opinion that such a step should be deferred till the progress of events in Central Asia should have led to a favourable result ; and they considered it important that the actual sentiments of His Highness, in reference to which different opinions were held by different authorities, should be tested in good time.

21. The anticipations both of your excellency and of Her Majesty's Government were, however, disappointed by the event. In a friendly letter, carried to Cabul by the Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, you informed the Ameer that, as on visiting the frontier the appearance of cholera had obliged you to leave Peshawur, and you gave His Highness adequate time in which to issue orders to his local officials for the reception of the mission. You caused it, moreover, to be intimated to His Highness that should the mission be one of pure passage to the mission would be regarded by you as an act of hostility. The orders sent to the Afghan officers at Ali Musjid were, nevertheless, the reverse of what you had a right to expect, and Major Cavagnari, on arriving at the entrance of your pass, was distinctly informed that any attempt to enter Afghan territory would be resisted by force, of which an ostentatious display was at once made.

22. The conduct on the part of the Ameer was wholly without justification. He was aware from various communications addressed to him by your excellency's predecessors that the Russian Government had given assurances to that effect. He was free to engage in his territories as completely beyond its sphere of action ; he was equally aware that the whole policy of the British Government since his accession to the throne had been to strengthen his position and establish his power for Manchester and the Manchester trade. There was one item in the separate estate of John Heugh which he could not look over—the sum of £38,917 5s. 4d. for the expense of the orphanage and charities. That munificent charity of an insolvent estate appeared to him ghastly in the light of the present revelations. On the motion of Mr. Benson Harrison, seconded by Mr. Agnew, it was unanimously resolved that the affairs of John Heugh, Hugh Heugh, and N. S. Symons should be liquidated in bankruptcy ; and at the London Bankruptcy Court, later in the day, a petition was presented to that effect. At Wednesday night's meeting, at the request of the Court for the appointment of Mr. Adam Murray, accountant, Manchester, as receiver and manager of the estate. Mr. Weise (of the firm of Turquand and Co.) had been appointed receiver and manager under a petition for liquidation ; but the creditors had since unanimously resolved that the estate should be administered in bankruptcy. It was stated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of Mr. Weise to his removal and the appointment of Mr. Murray in his stead. Mr. Registrar Brougham said that he would make the order upon production of the consent of Mr. Weise ; otherwise short notice of motion might be given.

The following statement, in reply to an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 18th inst., entitled "Facts for the Attorney-General in Support of his Bankruptcy Bill," has been sent to that journal for publication :—

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 18th inst. there is an article reflecting on the absconding of Mr. Heugh, and appeared on the eve of the meeting of creditors in Manchester, and was calculated from its tone to produce such a spirit of animosity at that meeting as was actually shown by the majority of the creditors present at it, and who were the more ready to be influenced by the evident hostility to the firm of John Heugh than the creditors in London, who will ultimately be the largest creditors, but who were not represented at that meeting, having been advised not to attend it. The statements of the article, which are called "Facts for the Attorney General in Support of his Bankruptcy Bill," are in the following most important particulars not facts at all.

1. The firm of Heugh, Balfour, and Co., had no establishment in Glasgow, as stated in the article.

2. Heugh, Balfour, and Co., did not stop payment in consequence of the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

3. The firm of Heugh, Balfour, and Co., never had any transaction with the City of Glasgow Bank ; and the assertion that they or any one of their partners, after "they had eaten up all their own capital, then began to eat up on a large scale the capital of the depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank," is simply not true.

4. The tabulated statement called in the article "the amounts drawn out for private expenditure" represents that Mr. John Heugh drew out in eight years for his private expenditure £156 000. This also is not true, and is the more injurious because such of the drawings as were not private expenditure were recouped to the firm of Heugh, Balfour, and Co. by payments made to or property mortgaged for them by Mr. John Heugh to the extent altogether of £146,468, leaving his drawings for private expenditure during the eight years at £9,542, or an average of £1,193 per annum, from that source. The article suggests that Mr. John Heugh "applied a good deal of the money to pious uses," the fact being that he engaged in the end of 1870, whilst his business was a prosperous one and his capital intact, to support an artist orphanage for seven years, for which he leased a building for that term, rebuilt it in part ; the whole eventually amounting to a cost of £27,307, which expenditure did not come out of the money of creditors, but from his own capital and earnings.

The whole scope of the article has been, therefore, on incorrect statements, to represent Mr. John Heugh as living at enormous extravagance, and giving large charity out of moneys belonging to the depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank and other creditors ; and he is entitled to have such statements and the suggestions founded thereon retracted as publicly and prominently as they have been made.

*No. 55, secret, August 5, 1878 ; No 61, secret, August 19, 1878 ; No 67, secret, August 27, 1878 ; No 79, secret, September 9, 1878 ; No 86, secret, September 16, 1878 : No 93, secret, September 26 1878 ; No 98, secret, October 3, 1878.

†Article I.—Between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Wales of Cabul and of those countries now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship. Article II—The Honourable East India Company engages to respect those territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness's possession, and never to interfere therein. Article III.—His Highness Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, Wales of Cabul and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his part and on the part of his heirs to respect the territories of the Honourable East India Company and never to interfere therein, and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honourable East India Company.

‡ Minute, 30th April, 1855, in Secret Letter, No 3, of 10th May, 1855.

§ Telegram from Viceroy, July 24, 1873.

|| Telegram to Viceroy, July 26, 1873.

¶ Letter from Viceroy, 6th September, 1873, in Secret Letter No. 75, dated 15th September, 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNTRY.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 22.

A TOWN'S meeting, called by the Mayor of Manchester, was held in Manchester Town Hall this morning, to consider whether Parliament should not be summoned and consulted before entering into a war with the Ameer of Afghanistan. A very large assemblage gathered. During the speaking there were frequent interruptions, and very noisy and disorderly scenes ensued.

Mr. H. Lee moved the following resolution :—"That the citizens of Manchester in public meeting assembled emphatically protest against this country engaging in war with the Ameer of Afghanistan without the consent of Parliament." Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., supported the resolution.

Mr. M'Clure moved the following amendment :—"That this meeting declines to express any adverse criticism on the conduct of her Majesty's Government with reference to the Afghan question, awaits with confidence the statement which will be duly and constitutionally made by the responsible advisers of the Crown when they recommend her Most Gracious Majesty to summon Parliament : and this meeting further desires to condemn the unpatriotic conduct (hear, hear) of the Radical faction, who have not hesitated to imperil the best interests of the Empire, for the supposed benefit of their party."

A disorderly scene followed. The Mayor declared the amendment lost, and the original resolution carried.

MESSRS. HEUGH BALFOUR & Co.'s FAILURE.

THE statutory meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Heugh, Balfour, and Co., merchants, was held in Manchester on Tuesday, Mr. Duncan Matheson presiding. The *Manchester Examiner* summarises the proceedings thus :—The statement of affairs having been submitted the chairman said that since the Collie frauds of 1875 no commercial failure had occurred so disastrous to the credit and the pockets of Manchester men as this of Heugh, Balfour, and Co. Collie had made his London and Scotch bankers his dupes. John Heugh had chosen to select as his victims his old Manchester friends to the extent of £200,000. For four years, Mr. Macdonald had been purchasing goods to an enormous extent and flooding the Eastern markets when they were hopelessly insolvent, carrying on a reckless and, he might say, a gambling trade. The sooner they extinguished such firms—however old in the process might be to themselves—the better it would be for Manchester and the Manchester trade. There was one item in the separate estate of John Heugh which he could not look over—the sum of £38,917 5s. 4d. for the expense of the orphanage and charities. That munificent charity of an insolvent estate appeared to him ghastly in the light of the present revelations. On the motion of Mr. Benson Harrison, seconded by Mr. Agnew, it was unanimously resolved that the affairs of John Heugh, Hugh Heugh, and N. S. Symons should be liquidated in bankruptcy ; and at the London Bankruptcy Court, later in the day, a petition was presented to that effect. At Wednesday night's meeting, at the request of the Court for the appointment of Mr. Adam Murray, accountant, Manchester, as receiver and manager of the estate. Mr. Weise (of the firm of Turquand and Co.) had been appointed receiver and manager under a petition for liquidation ; but the creditors had since unanimously resolved that the estate should be administered in bankruptcy. It was stated that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of Mr. Weise to his removal and the appointment of Mr. Murray in his stead. Mr. Registrar Brougham said that he would make the order upon production of the consent of Mr. Weise ; otherwise short notice of motion might be given.

THE AFGHAN COMMITTEE.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee held on Nov. 19 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Lord Lawrence, chairman of the committee, read the correspondence between himself and the Prime Minister, which is as follows :

"Stone House, St. Peter's Isle of Thanet, Nov. 16, 1878.

"My Lord,—A number of gentlemen of influence, among whom will be found men of both parties in the State, have formed themselves into a committee, of which I have consented to be chairman, and we ask that you will be good enough to receive a deputation from our body on the earliest date convenient to your lordship, begging that it may not be later than Wednesday next, the 20th inst.

"Our object is to endeavour to induce you to send out instructions to India, by telegram, forbidding the commencement of war with the Ameer of Cabul for the present and until specific instructions are received from England.

"We further desire to urge on your lordship the propriety of at once publishing all the papers, official or otherwise, connected with the relations of the Government of India with the Ameer of Cabul since April 1, 1876, down to the latest date, as well as those which relate to the Central Asian question.

"We further desire to urge on your lordship the advisability of assembling Parliament by as early a date as may be practicable, more particularly should your lordship think fit to delay the publication of the papers above alluded to.

"I request that your lordship will issue instructions that the answer to this letter may be addressed to me, care of the Secretary of Afghan Committee, Westminster Palace Hotel.

"Your obedient servant, LAWRENCE."

The following is the answer returned by the Prime Minister :—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Nov. 19, 1878.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of 16th instant, which reached me only late yesterday, on my return to town.

"The opinions indicated therein as to the policy which ought, in the present crisis, to be pursued by Her Majesty's Government at home and in India, will not fail to receive the attention of the Cabinet ; but I confess I am at a loss to perceive what useful purpose would be served by a more extended expression of those opinions from a deputation, especially as the Government and the country have already so frequently and so recently had the advantage of copious explanations of them, both from your lordship and others who act with you.

"With regard to the assembling of Parliament, Her Majesty's Government will, as a matter of course, be prepared, in the event of hostilities being commenced in India to advise Her Majesty to make such communication to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the Act of 1858 would seem to require. This would appear to be a not less satisfactory and scarcely less constitutional mode of meeting the occasion than a process of memorials and deputations.

"The papers connected with the present aspect of affairs in the north west of India, commencing not with the date of the 1st of April, 1876, mentioned by your lordship, but at a much earlier period, have been for some time in preparation. They are voluminous, and this circumstance alone has delayed their publication ; but I am sure that they will be in the hands of members of the Legislature before the end of the month."—"I have the honour to remain, my lord, your lordship's faithful servant,

BEACONSFIELD."

A MADRAS GENERAL'S DIVORCE CASE.

MAJOR-GENERAL William Charles Robertson Macdonald has petitioned the Divorce and Probate Division of the High Court of Justice for a dissolution of his marriage. The suit was commenced before the President and a special jury on November 21. Though the ground of the petition was infidelity with a Major in the army, and others, the major had died since the institution of proceedings, and the charges against the others were not proceeded with. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Searle, appeared for the petitioner ; Mr. Marshall Griffiths and Mr. R. A. Bayford for the respondent ; and Dr. Tristram appeared to watch the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased co-respondent. Two other names were mentioned during the suit—a Mr. Delacourt and a M. Salvatore.

From Mr. Inderwick's opening statement, it appeared that Major-General Macdonald is a retired cavalry officer in the Madras army. He had married Mrs. Mary Anne Macdonald at St. John's Chapel, Inverness, in November, 1857, and had lived with her since that time in England, Scotland, and India, where he was for long periods on professional service, coming finally to reside in London in 1876. One child was born of the marriage, a daughter, now herself also married, who lived with her parents down to the present time. General Macdonald, who had been in the service for 43 years, came to reside in Hans-place in 1876, and then the painful incidents upon which the present suit is founded commenced to take place. Major Macdonald's daily routine of life displayed almost a military precision. He left his house for his club about three in the afternoon, and returned to dine shortly before half-past seven. During those intervals in his absence Mrs. Macdonald had surreptitious meetings with the gentleman who is now dead. Mrs. Macdonald was in the habit of making use of her daughter to carry on her intrigues. A counterchange of infidelity between General Macdonald and the wife of General Cunningham, who was her husband's intimate friend and commanding officer for years in India, was made by Mrs. Macdonald. General Macdonald's daughter had married General Cunningham's son.

General Macdonald emphatically denied every aspersion upon his character. His daughter, the wife of Major Cunningham, in the Madras Staff Corps (a son of the General Cunningham, referred to), corroborated her father's evidence. Mr. Marshall Griffiths stated that upon a consultation with the respondent it had been decided to withdraw the charge against the petitioner and Mrs. Cunningham, senior, from the consideration of the Jury.

The examination and cross-examination of Mrs. Macdonald's daughter occupied the greater portion of yesterday afternoon, but at the conclusion it remained unshaken. The domestic servants were called to prove that they had received orders from Mrs. Macdonald to deny her to all visitors when the Major called, and that she had been to a concert during her husband's absence with other gentlemen.

General Cunningham's widow was permitted, though no party to the suit, to deny upon oath the charge made against her.

To-day Mr. Marshall Griffiths addressed the jury on behalf of the respondent, denying most solemnly on her behalf that she had ever been guilty of infidelity. Imprudent, incautious, even indiscreet, Mrs. Macdonald may have been. The charges made were brought by the husband against the wife with whom he had lived in happiness and comfort for considerably more than twenty years, and upon the evidence chiefly of her own daughter, who it was alleged had been made a tool for her intrigues by Mrs. Macdonald—an element in the case which was gravely improbable. He proceeded to state how General Macdonald was in the habit of leaving his wife and child alone continually ; that he was of a violent temper and violent language. He explained the change in the daughter's feelings towards her mother as arising in consequence of the interference she thought fit to make while at Ouchy, on the lake of Geneva, owing to her daughter's indiscreet conduct with a gentleman there, to whom for a time she had been engaged. Mrs. Macdonald having taken her daughter away hastily to Paris, and broken off the engagement.

Mrs. Macdonald, examined by Mr. Bayford, admitted interviews with the Major, whom she stated she had met accidentally in the Brompton-road, and that upon his re-introduction at her house he had called on her occasionally in the General's absence. She also admitted writing him one or two letters, but denied any attempt to disguise her acquaintance with him, having frequently moved to him while with General Macdonald, and to her daughter. She also admitted a short first acquaintanceship with Mr. Delacourt and M. Salvatore. The latter gentleman she had met in the Champs Elyse, in Paris, and also at Rome. When at her hotel in Paris she had conversed with him in the evening-room and in the hall, and he had wished her good night and retired. On Wednesday she went out late walking, and shut out of the house the other gentlemen named Hills, Williams, and Oliver. Mrs. Macdonald also admitted an ordinary formal acquaintanceship. In no case was her daughter excluded from the drawing-room during the visits of these gentlemen, nor did she give any orders that their calling was to be kept secret from her husband. She denied the confession altogether, and stated that the General was so excited and incoherent that she could say nothing ; that she was threatened with being turned out, and eventually went to the Grosvenor Hotel, and on a repetition of her husband's conduct in her room there she ordered him out.

To Mr. Inderwick, in cross-examination, she said : The name of the Major was never mentioned during the interview. The servant's statement that she said the General had found out all about the Major was absolutely untrue. She said the General and she had had a dreadful row, and she was going to the Grosvenor Hotel. She met Mr. Delacourt at the Opera, having never seen him before. He did not give her his card then, but he left it at her house in Belgrave-road. She had met him at Victoria Station, and as he walked home with her daughter. She mentioned that they lived at 114, Belgrave-road. She met M. Salvatore at the hotel at Paris. He had written her three letters, which she had destroyed.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Times.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

IT is not easy to account for the fact that but little alarm is felt in this city among the holders of gas stocks in regard to the electric light, except upon the ground that the present situation so closely resembles that in which the gas companies found themselves in the four years from 1845 to 1849. At that time the future of the gaslight was threatened by the experiments of King and Straight. Both of these men sought for a new mode of illumination, and King had produced a lamp which seemed at first sight to have solved the problem of the electric light. The holders of gas stocks were alarmed at "this unfortunate discovery," as they termed it, and something very like a panic prevailed among them for the period of four years, the agitation being kept alive by the mystery with which the inventors sought to clothe their discoveries. At the end of four years it was seen that the inventors had not solved the problem of lighting dwellings at all. The alarm subsided, and the whole business was soon forgotten. The present agitation resembles that of 30 years ago, both in respect to the mystery which surrounds the work of the men who are devoting their time to the experiments of lighting with the aid of electricity, and with respect to the principle of their inventions—namely, light by incandescence. It is the memory of the failure of 30 years ago, and the belief current among electricians that the electric light cannot be retained in subdivided, which apparently causes the lack of any manifest alarm among the gas companies of the United States.

For the present, the practicability of subdividing the electric current an infinite number of times rests upon the unsupported claim of Mr. Edison. It is certain that Mr. Edison fully believes that he has mastered the difficulty, but he confessed to your correspondent this week that he is not yet assured that his plan will make the new light cheaper than gas. The subdivision is effected by the use of two large main copper wires. The positive wire sends out a branch into every house that it passes, which, after making the circuit of all the electric lamps in the building, returns to the negative main wire. The mains are connected only by means of the branches. By the use of mains sufficiently large the branches the farthest away from the electrical machine are expected to receive a supply of electricity of equal strength with the branches the nearest to the engine-house—that is to say, if the branch wires are all of the same size they will receive their exact proportional share of the electric current. The defects of this plan of subdivision Mr. Edison intends to discover by practical experiment. He is at this time building an engine-house, in which are to be placed two 80-horse power steam-engines, and is making arrangements for the erection of a long series of street lamps, and for the lighting of all the houses of the little village of Menlo-park, where his laboratory is situated, for the purpose of discovering the exact value of this plan of subdivision. His large workshop is kept busy day and night constructing the lamps for making the experiment. But it is not in the subdivision of the current that the secret of Mr. Edison's invention lies, according to the inventor himself. The secret is in the construction of his lamp. It is upon this point that he refuses to speak. It is known that he produces his light by the incandescence of a bit of platinum, the current being regulated by an apparatus acting automatically, so that the metallic burner shall not be fused. The exact details of the arrangement he refuses for the present to impart. As for the light itself, there can be no doubt but that it is fit for the illumination of dwellings. It is a pure, white, mellow light, the lamps at his shop emitting ordinarily a radiance equal to from 30 to 40 candles. It is capable of being turned off and on, up and down, as in the case of gas. If this light can be produced without limit upon one circuit, the problem of the illumination of dwellings will have been solved. It is only another illustration of the uncertainty which prevails in the mind of Mr. Edison himself as to the value of his invention, however, that he does not know how cheap this light will be. He is confident that it is less costly than lighting with gas at the prices which prevail in the United States—namely, from $2 25c. to $4 per thousand feet. He says that he cannot say at all whether it will be cheaper than gas in London ; this can only be determined by the practical trials, which he will make as soon as the engine-house now building is completed. What the gentlemen who have organized a company to operate his light in New York city think is shown by the fact that they have sold their gas stocks ; and this is all that can be said of the matter now.

The announcement of the experiments making by Mr. Edison has had one result in reference to electric lighting in this city which was unexpected. It has suddenly brought forward a rival inventor who has been quietly experimenting for a year or two, and who has very nearly perfected a plan of lighting of his own. He has been at work on the same line of study as Mr. Edison—namely, to produce light by incandescence. His idea is the old one of King and Konn and others—to employ the method of sending the current through a continuous carbon enclosed within a sealed glass tube. Mr. Sawyer, the new man in the field of electric lighting, has a secret also, and his has reference to the atmosphere within the tube. It is known that the gaseous contents of the glass tube are composed chiefly of nitrogen. There is no oxygen present, otherwise the carbon would not endure. Mr. Sawyer says, however, that he mixes another material with the nitrogen, which effectually obviates the deterioration of the incandescent carbon and secures its integrity for a long period of time—how long he does not know himself. He claims that the carbon in this atmosphere is practically indestructible. Some of his lamps have already lasted for a month. The tube within which they are enclosed is about 7in. high. His first tubes were about 3in. in diameter. A new lamp, which is sufficiently comely to do for dwellings, is about 1¼in. in diameter, but broadening at the top slightly into a bulb. The carbon which supplies the blaze is 1in. in length and 1-16th of an inch in diameter. It is held between thick carbon bars, and the heat generated within the tube is carried off by a thick coil of metal to the base of the tube

that is important, as to get rid of the heat of the gas, which tells severely upon the workmen. It is also desired to secure a light in which colours can be handled with better success. An artist tested the Brush light recently by bringing in a palette and mixing a fresh lot of colours to match those on the palette mixed in the day time. On comparison next day the matching of the colours was found to be perfect.

These three systems are at present the only ones attracting special notoriety in America. Mr. Wallace is making experiments with carbon plates. Arnand and Hockhausen of New York, the inventors of a new machine, are trying to sub-divide the light of the carbon candle. Other men are also at work: but Edison, Sawyer, and Brush are now the men looked to here for the solution of the problem of electric lighting.

BISMARCK DURING THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Times.*)

HAVING selected from Dr. Busch's copious diary some of Prince Bismarck's utterances upon contemporaries, we may proceed to cull a few of the great man's opinions upon nations and politics. All of them are sharp, incisive, and manly, though some may be found extravagant and paradoxical.

Beginning with France, the Prince indulges in the following remark upon the relations between Paris and the departments:—

"Alsatians and German Lorrainers have long been providing France with able and serviceable men. But few of them advance to higher posts in the public service. They were laughed at by the Parisians, and were the butts of their ridicule. It is true people from the other genuine French departments were not much better treated by the Parisians. France is devided into two nations—Parisians who rule, and provincials who delight in being slaves. An attempt seems to be making at last to emancipate the country from the tyranny of the capital. Until lately everybody in the provinces who was somebody went to Paris, was received into the reigning caste, and forthwith became a king himself. However, as the peasants will no longer submit to the tyranny of the metropolis, it may yet be possible for us to reinstate Napoleon and thus get somebody with whom to conclude peace. (This was said in September, 1870.) France is a nation of nonentities—a flock of sheep without any individuality. They have gold and luxury and all that, but no independence, no character except in the lump. They are 30,000,000 of obedient Caffres, each one, when taken separately, sounding a brass and tinkling cymbal. Utterly destitute of distinctive attributes, it was the easiest thing in the world to form these homogeneous atoms into a compact mass to oppress Germany while disunited."

French military vanity is criticized in the same severe style:—

"The heroic actions of these defenders of Paris, as recorded by General Trochu, are many of them soiseignificant that no Prussian commander would dream of reporting them. Others are vain boasts, and others, again, impossibilities. . . . One of the most amusing stories is that where the private Glethy takes prisoner three Prussians *par la fermeté de son attitude*. The idea of our Pomeranians succumbing to firmness of attitude! It is too absurd to transfer the language of the Boulevard theatre to German realities."

French preference for fine phraseology, in Prince Bismarck's opinion, attains considerable proportions in politics too:—

"In my negotiations with M. Favre, that gentlemen repeatedly gave me to understand that France was the land of liberty, while we were oppressed with despotism. When, for instance, I told him that we wanted money and expected a supply from Paris, he retorted that we had better raise a loan. On my answering that it could not be done without Parliament, he intimated that a trifle of 500,000,000f. might, no doubt, be got without Parliamentary consent. 'Sir,' said I, 'not five francs can I raise, unless voted.' He shook his head, and would not believe it. I told him I had been at war with Parliament for a period of four years, without once attempting to raise a loan; that was the one thing that never once entered my head. He seemed staggered, and with some embarrassment said that in France '*on ne se gencrait pas.*' Notwithstanding this concession, he speedily resumed the laudatory style and descanted upon the liberties possessed by France. The thing was as good as a farce. But thus are they all. You may lay 25 lashes on a Frenchman's back with impunity, if only delivering the while a speech upon liberty and dignity of mankind; the imaginative victim will scarcely realize that he is being flogged."

The atom of truth in this was on one occasion turned to good account:—

"Our telegraphists were ever complaining that the poles were stolen and the wires cut. We offered to pay peasants for keeping watch at night, but could not induce any to serve us. At last we hit upon a glorious expedient. We proclaimed that each telegraph pole would henceforth be named after the men who undertook its protection at night. This secured at once as many men as we wanted and the poles were no more injured. The fellows in the picturesque night-caps were accessible to glory."

On French national character as constrasted with the German, the Prince is proudly eloquent on many occasions:—

"The French are gregarious, easily led and governed. In Germany every one presumes to have an opinion of his own. If any considerable number of Germans can be induced to take the same view, the aggregate powers exercised by this ordinarily discordant units is enormous. Should the day ever dawn when all Germans are agreed upon important topics, it would be, indeed, a hurricane force. . . . Notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, I contend that there is an active remnant of faith left in our people. The sense of duty, so general in Germany, could not exist unless this were so. Our serjeant has as keen a sence of obligation to king, country, and army as any officer of the lot. This pervading principle, which makes our men face death bravely in the dead of night at a solitary post, without fear or hope is a strong feature of the race. But our privates know that there is One looking down upon them even though the lieutenant is absent. They do not think or reason about it. It is a feeling, a sentiment, an instinct. If they begin to talk upon religion, they sophisticize it away."

Even courtesy, so generally attributed to the French, the censorious Prince denies them:—

"I am quite sure that the expression *politesse de cœur* is not French, but a translation from German. This is a peculiar sort of politeness I have met no where but in Germany. It is the politeness of good will, charity, philanthropy. Even our common soldiers have it, though sometimes displayed in uncourtly fashion. The French certainly know nothing of the kind, being polite only from hatred or envy. The English, perhaps, are the only ones who resemble the Germans in this respect."

A contemporary apophthegm regulates relations between French, Russians, and Germans in a few imperious lines:—

"The Germanic race is the great manly, generating principle. Celts and Slavs are feminine nations. The like characteristics are displayed in Germans, English, and Americans. France, too, was an entirely different country while ruled by Franks. In 1789 the Germanic nobility of Gaul were put down by the native Celt; and we have the result before us. Take Spain. While Gothic blood prevailed, the kingdom was very unlike what it is now. Again, Northern Italy, conquered by and named after the Germans, a great country once, has been too completely Italianized to be worth much. Even in Russia the German Varagers had to arrive to compress the loose mass into a State. Of late the genuine Russ is bent upon asserting his nationality against the Germans in the Baltic provinces. Mark my words: if the Muscovite ever lords it over the Courlander, Russia will be disorganised."

Prince Bismarck's partisility for a Russian alliance is evidently not based upon respect for Russian nationality. What the Prince has to tell us upon the political relations between Germany and France reflects the contradictory qualities of this extraordinary man. Keen, sound, and temperate in the despatch of actual business, he is wild and extravagant in his speculations upon contingencies. The utterances we have now to record are such that it can scarcely be believed that they all emanate from the same individual.

General Wimpffen, to whom, fresh from Algiers, the command of the French army was deputed, when the die had been cast, sought to obtain lenient terms by promising the eternal gratitude of the French nation. To this argument Prince Bismarck replied:—

"We might rely upon the gratitude of a sovereign, but we can have no faith in the gratitude of any nation, least of all of the French nation. There is nothing stable in France. Governments and institutions change constantly, and no Cabinet is bound by the promises of its predecessors. Were the Emperor upon his throne, we might count upon his requiting our good offices; as it is, it would be silly not to profit by our success. The French are a jealous envious race. They could not or would not forgive us Sadowa, although it did not injure them in the least; and do you think there is anything in the world to persuade them to forgive us Sedan?"

By the side of this shrewd estimate we have phantasies such as these:—

"I do believe that France, already broken up into parties, may shortly be decomposed into various States. They are Legitimists in Brittany, Red Republicans in the south, moderate Republicans farther north, and Imperialists in the army. It is just possible that each division will work out its principles, when the country would be broken up."

In other passages the Prince descants at length upon his idea of resuscitating Burgundy as an intermediate State between Germany and France. The fancy is quite seriously treated. Equally strange is another flight of imagination which transports French prisoners to people Siberia; or that axiom of his delivered in cold blood, that orders should be issued to punish soldiers for capturing when they ought to kill Turcos.

Altogether, the long resistance offered by Paris had an irritating effect upon the Chancellor. He does not cease to complain that the French are too well treated, and the Franc-Tireurs, more particularly, too leniently dealt with. He constantly derides the clemency of military commanders for sparing prisoners, peasants, and others convicted of firing on German soldiers. He has a grim laugh at a General who, after many previous warnings, at last sentences a culprit to death, and then gives his wife a letter of introduction to the Emperor to procure her husband's pardon. Of course, he is right enough in demanding that Franc-Tireurs with a modicum of military insignia removed at a moment's notice should not be accorded a soldier's privileges. To watch for the Germans in peasants' garb and fight them as "soldiers" upon assuming a supplementary collar or a cuff was a practice which the victims justly declared illegal. But what shall we say of the Chancellor raging about it in terms bad enough at the time and inexplicable when put into type eight years afterwards:—

"And their mean, cowardly Franc-Tireurs, who, with hands in pockets, see our soldiers pass, and when their backs are turned fire a volley with rifles taken from behind the hedge; what are we to do with them? If this goes on, we shall kill every male in the country. I declare it would be no more than what is done in battle daily. In battle, too, we kill at 2,000 paces, without knowing or seeing each other."

While venting his anger upon the irregulars, he is no less severe upon the Parisians, who defend their capital as a fortress and expect it to be treated as a city. Nor is he more kindly disposed towards the German Generals who delay bombardment. The very highest personages in camp, including their wives, are sharply dealt with for preferring a "false humanity towards the foe" to quick victory and the sparing of their own soldiers' lives. The "sentimentality" of forming magazines for the provisioning of Paris after surrender is likewise cried down, as calculated to put off capitulation. "I could be hard were I a King. But I am not one."

When capitulation was at last accomplished by famine and cannon, the same man whose impatience had made him indulge in such warm language was suddenly metamorphosed into a calm, moderate negotiator. So long as his main points were yielded, details, which might have lured a less sagacious mind into obstinacy and consequent trouble, were summarily dismissed by him. He loudly declares against spilling another drop of blood merely to inflict the humiliation of a German garrison in Paris. He does not even regard Metz as an indispensable acquisition, but might be satisfied with an additional indemnity sufficient to construct an equally strong barrier nearly opposite. He smiles at "professors" wanting Alsace, when *his* reason for securing it is that Generals require Strasburg. He anticipates *revanche*, yet is too wise to precipitate it by exacting more than safety demands.

A continuous volley of threats refers to the restoration of Napoleon III. Whenever the French negotiators prove intractable, the Prince lets fall the remark that there is nothing to prevent Napoleon summoning the French Legislature to Cassel and concluding peace with the German Emperor and Parliament abiding at Versailles. From his converse with intimates we see this was more than a passing threat; he really meant it, and would have attempted it; though it is difficult to believe that the project could have been realized as long as a spark of patriotism lived in France.

France is not the only nation coming under the lash of Prince Bismarck's criticism. What he has to tell his friends about other countries, if not always judicious is never deficient in pungency. Listen to some more pencillings, private and confidential, of Secretary Busch.

When Russia cancelled the Black Sea Stipulations in the Treaty of 1856, Lord Granville apprehended "future complications in consequence of an arbitrary action calling all treaties into question." Then Prince Bismarck burst out laughing:—

"Ha! ha! Future complications! Parliamentary speechifying and all that! Too timid to do anything! The accent is clearly laid on *future*! That is the sort of phraseology a man employs when he means to do nothing. There is as little to fear from these English now, as there was to hope from them four months ago. If they had forbidden it when Napoleon declared war against us, there would have been no war and no cancelling of the Treaty of 1856. I really cannot see that Russian diplomatists are the vile, dishonest intriguers they are represented. Were they as bad as their reputation they would not have cancelled the Treaty, but constructed men of war in the Black Sea and given evasive replies when questioned. Instead, they preferred announcing their intentions."

The date of this utterance is November 17, 1870. Four weeks later, on December 13, the Prince reverted to the same subject:—

"The English Government will not actually oppose that surrender of the Black Sea to Russia and Turkey. Yet they are loath to appear, being afraid of what public opinion in England might say. Mr. Odo Russell repeatedly alluded to an equivalent that ought to be accorded to England. He, for instance, asked whether Germany would not join the agreement of the 16th of April, 1856. On my telling him that we were hardly interested enough in the matter to do so, he suggested that we might engage to remain neutral in any future conflict connected with the question in hand. I replied that I was no friend of political conjectures, and that I preferred to make our action dependent upon circumstances. For the present we had no reason to take an active part in the affair. I was, moreover, of opinion that gratitude should be recognized as carry weight in politics. The present Czar had always been on friendly terms with Germany; Austria, on the other hand, had been very unreliable—nay, equivocal; while, as regarded England—well, everybody knew what reason Germany had recently had to feel indebted to England. The Czar's amicable sentiments were based upon family tradition, not to mention theifact that our interests did not clash.

Upon Mr. Odo Russell observing that the future relations of Russia and Germany could not be foreseen, Prince Bismarck retorted:—

"Germany's position is different from what it used to be. We are now the only Power that has reason to be satisfied. Having nothing to ask for ourselves we shall oblige no one, unless we are sure they will oblige us in return. If England requires an eqivalent, let the Dardanelles be opened to all. Such an arrangement will give Russia access to the Mediterranean and enable Turkey to count upon ready help in case of need. The Americans, too, were such an innovation introduced, would be gratified by the change. The Americans went in for free navigation, and were Dardanelles opened would have one motive less to side with the Russians. Mr. Odo Russell seemed to acquiesce. My private opinion is, that if the Russians had asked more they would have had no difficulty in obtaining their Black Sea demands."

On January 25, 1871, the relations betwe n Germany and England were thus commented upon in the Prince's after-dinner talk:—

"Mr. Odo Russell spoke of an English gunboat coming up the Seine to fetch the English families resident in Paris. This is an unprecedented demand, and was refused by me. The thing was a pretext. What they really wanted was to see if we had laid down any torpedoes. The English are very angry that we have defeated the French in a great war, single-handed. In their eyes it is unpardonable of diminutive, despised Prussia to presume to get on in the world. They fancied the object of Prussia's existence was to fight England's battles, and get paid for it."

Side by side with these political delinecations we find remarks upon English language and synonyms, more ingenious than true. Thus, for instance, a false definition of the term "snob," the illustrious linguist is unaware that the individual coming under that category is, more than all else, "a vulgar pretender."

Touching Prince Bismarck's well-known partiality for the United States, Dr. Busch remarks, under date September 12, 1870:—

"America offers to mediate between Germany and the new French Republic. We prefer this mediation to any other; the more so, as the Washington Government have no intention to interfere with the progress of our military operations. Prince Bismarck has long been well disposed towards the Americans. Some time ago he hoped to obtain permission to equip vessels in American harbours to act against the French. But there seems to be little chance in that quarter."

The vial of his wrath is poured out over the Spaniards in connexion with the Hohenzollern candidature:—

"O these Castilians, who pretend to monopolize honour and have not had a word to say against Napoleon's objecting to their choice! Treated like vassals by the French Emperor, they preserved silence when he began this terrible war against us. And yet it only depended upon the Prince of Hohenzollern to become King of Spain. But a few weeks since I told him he might still have the Throne if he chose. But he would not hear of it."

The date of this utterance being November 17, 1870, it follows that Prince Bismarck, having defeated the French army at Sedan, would have liked to humble French diplomacy by pushing the refused candidate once more to the front.

A notable allusion to Austria deserves to be recorded. Somebody saying that Prussia might have exacted the cession of Bohemia and Austrian Silesia in 1866 and got more money besides, the Prince answered:—

"As to money, they could not have given us more. As to Bohemia, we might have got it, and there were some in the camp who wanted it. But Bohemia would have been a burden. Austrian Silesia, too, being warmly devoted to the Hapsburg dynasty, was hardly worth coveting. A man ought not to ask merely for what he can get, but for what he can make use of."

In strange contrast to the strictures upon so many established and solid political concerns, the Prince betrays a marked preference for the divided, obsolete Pole. Herr Busch relates:—

"The Prince dwelt upon the battles of the Great Elector in the East and his alliance with Charles X. of Sweden which was so profitable to him. Had not his Dutch allies prevented his following up these advantages, the Great Elector might have acquired land in Poland."

On Herr Delbruck observing Prussia then would not have remained German, Prince Bismarck replied:—

"It would not have come to that. I rather think Prussia in that case would have been the Austria of the North, with Poland bearing the same relation to us that Hungary does to Austria. I have repeatedly told the Crown Prince he had better get his eldest son taught Polish. I am sorry my advice has not been followed."

Subsequently the Prince is introduced as addressing the Crown Prince in this wise:—

"A few days ago I came home at a late hour, when the sentinel refused to let me enter my quarters. I noticed the man was a Pole, and addressing him in Polish at once obtained admission. Yesterday I tried to speak Polish to some soldiers in the hospital, who were delighted at a General conversing in their native tongue. It is a pity I did not know enough to go on. It might be advisable for the Commander-in-Chief to talk to these men occasionally in Polish."

The Crown Prince smiled and replied:—

"Well, Bismarck, you are constantly harping upon the same string, telling me I ought to learn Polish. But I shall certainly not do so."

To which Bismarck rejoined:—

"The Poles, your Royal Highness, are good soldiers and excellent men. The only parties hostile to us in our Polish districts are the clergy and the nobility, with their field bands. The independent peasants never declared against us, despite all justigations of the clergy. I remember that once during an *emeute* our Polish regiments had to be withdrawn from Posen, because acting cruelly towards their own kith and kin. At a fair in North-East Pomerania, likewise, a Cassubian not long since got up a fight with a German because the latter presumed to call him 'Pollak,' The man would not be a Pollak, but insisted that he was a Prussak, as sound as any German. The Great Elector spoke Polish quite as well as German, and his successors down to Frederick the Great did so likewise. However, Frederick the Great preferred French even to German, and that accounts for his neglecting Polish."

At this juncture the Crown Prince, saying pointedly that he would not learn Polish and that the Poles should learn German, put an end to the conversation.

Prince Bismarck's Polish sympathies are the more notable because of his Russian antipathies. From a previous extract it will have been perceived that if the Prince goes in for a Russian alliance as the most suitable for the time being, this political preference does not imply any personal affection for the Russian race and State. On many occasions he amused his audience by racy stories about the corruption of Russian officialism:—

"When Ambassador at St. Petersburg I happened to see a Finnish boat in the Neva carrying excellent firewood. I asked the price and was told a very low figure. Upon my offering to close, the peasants with the boat inquired whether the purchase was made for the Crown. I was so imprudent as to say it was not for the Russian, but the Prussian Crown. They made no reply, but by the time I returned to fetch the wood had all run away. I subsequently learnt that a man having an ambassador's rank was, as a matter of course, suspected of foul play by these wary souls. They thought a servant of the Czar—for which they took me—would first house the wood and then to escape payment accuse them of having stolen it. The result to the peasant might have been arrest and liberation only on making their accuser a free gift of the wood. The way these peasants are maltreated and cheated by the Tchinovniks is extraordinary."

And again:—

"A Russian colonel, of German extraction, told me that on taking command of his regiment, somewhere about Kursk or Voroueeh, the peasants around flocked into the town to offer him waggon-loads of straw and hay. Though they entreated him to accept the gift, the colonel, not wishing to indulge in such practices, refused point-blank. Upon this, the peasant, mistaking the colonel's reply, went down on their knees before him, protesting they were poor people and had no more to give. All his predecessors had been satisfied with what had been offered, why was not he? The colonel motioned them to the door. However, upon fresh peasants pouring in with fresh fodder, the colonel eventually yielded and deigned to accept what other colonels had not refused. As he charged Government for the sustenance of the troops, he made 20,000 roubles a year by the transaction. The colonel related the story in a St. Petersburg saloon without shame or fear. The fact is, he had it in his power to ruin the peasants by allowing the soldiers to deal with them as they listed. It was to escape this infliction and curry favour with the man of might that the pay was proffered."

Another feature of the Russian service was illustrated by the Prince in the following pretty little anecdote:—

"One day I was walking with the Emperor of Russia in the Summer Garden of St. Petersburg, when, coming upon a sentinel in the centre of a lawn, I took the liberty of inquiring why the man was placed there. The Emperor did not know. The adjutant did not know. The sentinel did not know, except that he had been ordered there. The adjutant was then despatched to ask the officer of the watch, whose reply tallied with the sentinel's—'Ordered.' Curiosity was enhanced, military records were searched, without yielding any satisfactory solution. At last an old serving man was routed out, who remembered hearing his father relate that the Empress Catherine II., 100 years ago, had found a snowdrop on that particular spot, and given orders to protect it from being plucked. No other device could be thought of than guarding it by a sentinel. The order once issued was left in force for a century."

If any one habit of the Prince is more strongly displayed than another, it is his practice of speaking disparagingly of mankind, rather from haughty criticism than any superabundance of conviction. A striking illustration of this uncommendable weakness is seen in his wise saws upon the Jews. After running them down through a page, he ends by owning to an inclination to marry his sons to Jewesses. For once he regards the chosen people as very nice people indeed. It is true he deems only rich Jewesses eligible. His remarks upon the relation between man and wife generosity forbids us to quote.

Omitting a terrible epithet applied to the King of Holland for intending to sell Luxemburg to the French for money, we pass on to what the candid Chancellor has to say about diplomacy, public opinion, and the Press:—

"A great many communications I receive from our diplomatic agents are well-written *feuilletons* with nothing in them. You read on and on, carried along by the smooth flow of language, hoping ever to come to the pith of the matter. The end is reached at length, and you are no wiser than you were before. It is all sounding brass and tinkling cymbal."

The Prince puts historians compelled to write history from diplomatic reports:—

"Most diplomatic reports may be defined as paper freely daubed with ink. The nuisance increases with the length of the report. When B. sends me a ream of cuttings from old newspapers, it is bad enough; but if certain of his colleagues cover foolscap with effusions of their own, the grievance is aggravated. Poor fellows, yo who have to write history from such verbiage! I believe it is usual to throw open archives to investigators after 30 years. Considering the little to be culled from them, permission might be given much earlier. Even if containing important matter, despatches and reports are unintelligible to the uninitiated. After a lapse of 50 years, who is sufficiently acquainted with an ambassador's views and notions to read his reports aright? And who, after so many years, can undertake to explain what Gladstone, Granville, or Gortchakoff meant by what the ambassador reports? Much more may be gathered from the newspapers which are frequently made use of by Governments and as a rule speak more openly. But even these cannot be correctly interpreted without adequate knowledge of attending circumstances. What is really going on is transmitted in private letters and confidential communications, written and oral, but never recorded in archives."

If the Prince has not much to say in favour of the ordinary run of diplomatists, he still less respects public opinion:—

"The Berliners always oppose Government. They would not think they were up to the mark if not wiser than the Government on all subjects. They have many good qualities, are brave soldiers, but incorrigible censors. In point of fact, it is the same in all large towns. Where many congregate, individual character is lost in the mass. Opinions are generated by talking and listening and reading, with no firmer basis than common report. Newspapers, meetings, and conversations combine to make these airy nothings appear something solid and worth having. A false view of matters is floated, a public superstition created and planted ineradically. People say it is not; swear by it, deem it their bounden duty to abide by it, and get up an enthusiasm for absurdities. It is the same in all large cities. The London cockney is a very different animal from an ordinary Englishman; and similarly, the Copenhagener, New Yorker, or Parisian is distinct from his provincial countrymen. The Parisians especially are a separate race, subsisting upon vapid but seditious phraseology considered sacrosanct."

This "beautiful explanation of what has been termed the people's soul" Herr Busch is anxious to point out to special notice. That the German Unity enthusiasm enabled Prince Bismarck to achieve what he has originated in this contemned readings and talkings is a slight circumstance overlooked by Chancellor and Secretary.

However, the contempt cannot be very deepseated either. If we see the vituperative Chancellor issue instructions daily for the drawing up of newspaper articles, we cannot but conclude that he either regards journalism as good or else—great man though he is—deems it politic to bow to what is too mighty to be ignored, even though he may not consider it beneficent. On a hundred pages of his diary Herr Busch owns to being instructed by the prince to write to newspapers upon events and considerations connected with the war. One evening, we are told, the Prince sent six times for his Secretary to give orders for six distinct effusions. Another evening his literary friend has to telegraph to a Berlin paper that the general elections for the German Parliament will be held shortly; to send an article of the Paris *Francais* to the English Press; to write to the Versailles German *Moniteur* about an outrage committed against a German nurse at Lille; to communicate with some other journal about the breach of neutrality attributed to the Luxemburg Government, &c.; and all this amid the excitement of a sanguinary campaign and in the turmoil of a camp longer than any the world has known. For an airy nothing Prince Bismarck took a mighty deal of pains.

In his anxiety to direct that public opinion he pretends to despise, the Prince takes tender interest in German journalism as distinct from the English. On February 4, 1871, he has his literary amanuensis called in to ask how it is that the London papers are better informed about armistice negotiations than the Berlin. Herr Busch replies that English Correspondents having much money, are ubiquitous; and being, moreover, well furnished with letters of introduction have special facilities for finding out a great deal. "But I," says Busch, "had no right to divulge more than I was told." To which Bismarck replies:—

"Well, then, write occasionally upon the subject, and let them know that it is owing to circumstances, but no fault of ours, if London journals are better informed than the Berlin ones."

It is rather a vague interpretation of success to attribute to "circumstances" what is the result at once of position, intelligence, and industry. The German Empire may continue to exist, despite the slur cast upon his diplomatic correspondents by Prince Bismarck; a British newspaper would not were the editor to entertain as bad an opinion of his staff.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

THE Chinese Government not only pursue a hypocritical course in regard to the cultivation of opium—fulminating edicts against the growth of the poppy on the one hand, while they wink at the existence of poppy fields on the other—but they adopt an equally contemptible policy in regard to opium smoking. It is made a grave offence for a Chinese mandarin to indulge in the "poisonous drug," but, as a matter of fact, the bulk of the officials in China do indulge in it, and are certainly not deterred from doing so by any fear of infringing the law. Occasionally, however, apparently for the purpose of "keeping up appearances," we hear of some unfortunate official being brought to punishment ostensibly on account of his attachment to the pipe. It is probable then in the majority of such instances the pipe has nothing at all to do with the punishment, the charge of opium smoking being a convenient excuse for enabling superior officials to mark their displeasure on inferior ones. A case, apparently of this nature, has received attention in the *Peking Gazette* of late.

About eight months ago, according to the records set forth in the pitiful from an ordinary citizen named Barlarly, the Copenhagener, New Yorker, or Parisian is distinct from his provincial countrymen. The Parisians especially are a separate race, subsisting upon vapid but seditional phraseology considered sacrosanct."

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Ye Workmen of all Nations that dwells beneath the sun,
Prepare Yourselves, besides Your tools, there's something to be done;
There's mountains useless, as you know, ascended in the air,
We want to raze them to the ground and make creation fair,
Because they cast their gloomy shades upon our fertile land,
Nor man or beast upon their tops with frost and snow can stand,
They are the pestelance of Earth, the stumbling blocks of life,
Which causes sin and poverty, crime, and daly strife.

Mount Everest is highest in the oriental Climes,
And Superabundant Snow on it accumulates all times,
Such needs extermination with the mountains of the moon,
We want experienced Quarrymen to blast them very soon.
Mount Etna and Vesuvius although they are not cold,
They're neither good for man, or beast, copper, lead, or gold,
They're night and day consuming fire with lava boiling hot
Which scalds their fellow Residents who cannot boil a pot.

The Earth is so uneven with every up and down,
Its Earthquakes and eeruptions will never cease to frown,
Too high, too low, too hot, too cold, too dry, or still too wet,
The Planet in its orbit sphere requires a new transit.
Its Fruits were neat, with odour sweet, with fragrant flower fair,
Our Kings and Lordly Locusts were then to men unknown,
Till Satan and His miscreants provoked the mighty throne.

The Land was made for man and beast, bird and insect too,
On which there is abundance for all, from He who's true,
Had not it been for selfishness which blinds our mortal eye,
If Earth could not supply our wants he'd send from his sky;
It was never the intention of the Holy Hand Divine,
To make for any man a Crown from off his brother's crime,
And such can only be the case in claiming to ourselves
More than that manly honest part which Providence reveals.

The Bible and Watts's Hymns may have been included in the educational curriculum of the author of these lines, but it would seem from the references to the "Kings and Lordly Locusts," the "Mighty throne, provoked by Satan and his miscreants," and other delicate allusions to the upper and lower ten thousand, that a few pamphlets from the "Working-men's International Society," and kindred institutions, were also thrown in. There is, in the poem, much true poetical fire. Take for example the charming allusion to Etna and Vesuvius:—

"They're night and day consuming fire with lava boiling hot,
Which scalds their fellow Residents who cannot boil a pot!"

Speaking of the poem from a critical point of view, we should say that its chief fault lies in its wildness. We can appreciate our poet's objections to the "uneven, up and down" condition of the earth's surface, and the importance of providing a "new transit for the planet in its orbit," but when it comes to extending the mountains of the moon by experienced working-men and suitable blasting apparatus it seems to us the author somewhat exceeds the bounds of legitimate romance. This reference to the moon is apparently the key to the whole composition. There was a full moon on the 11th November. We received the poem on the following day. It would grieve us to suggest that there is any connection between this composition and the full moon, although some of the most learned men of past generations have endeavoured to ascribe certain mental phenomena to the influence exercised by the moon while in a particular phase. When the moon reaches its last quarter our poet will probably attempt to explain this lunar reference as a mere allegory or figure of speech. That will, however, be rather too far-fetched.

[FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

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Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Co., Strand.

A CHINESE "CURIO."

(*Overland China Mail.*)

IT is now generally known that the Marquis Tseng, the recently appointed Minister to England, whose arrival in this colony is daily expected, has already acquired some knowledge of the English language. The materials by means of which the Marquis attained this knowledge are said to have been copies of the Bible, Webster's Dictionary, and Watts's Hymns. Tseng also appears to have been one of the first, if not the first, of his countrymen who have ventured to launch into the difficulties of English poetry. The results of his poetical lucubrations have generally been bestowed on foreigners, whose acquaintance he appears to have freely cultivated at Peking. Frequently his attempts at English versification had reference to passing events. There were, for example, four touching lines of his with which he favoured a European passenger on board a steamer in which he was travelling some time ago. They will probably be handed down for several generations, so we may be excused repeating them here:—

"After passing the black water
See how the ocean red.
Very glad to met you and
Converse on the captain's bed."

Our readers will doubtless be glad to learn that,

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indig